A

BOOKE

OF PROCLAMATIONS, published since *the beginning of his Maiesties* most happy Reigne ouer England, &c.

Untill this present Moneth of Febr. 3. Anno Dom. 1609.

IMPRINTED AT London by *Robert Barker*, Printer to the Kings most Excellent Maiestie.

Cum priuilegio.



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ANNO

ANNO PRIMO
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¶ A Proclamation, declaring the vndoubted Right of our Soueraigne Lord King IAMES, to the Crovvne of the Realmes of England, France and Ireland.

FOrasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God to call to his mercy out of this transitory life our Soueraigne Lady, the high and mighty Prince Elizabeth late Queene of England, France, and Ireland, by whose death and dissolution, the Imperiall Crowne of these Realmes aforesaid are now absolutely, wholly, and solely come to the high and mighty Prince IAMES the first King of Scotland, who is lineally and lawfully descended from the body of Margaret, daughter to the high and Renowmed Prince, Henry the seuenth King of England, France, and Ireland, his great Grandfather, the said Lady Margaret being lawfully begotten of the body of Elizabeth, daughter to King Edward the fourth; (by which happy coniunction both the houses of Yorke and Lancaster were vnited, to the ioy vnspeakeable of this kingdome, formerly rent and torne by the long dissention of bloody and Ciuil warres) the same Lady Margaret being also the eldest sister of Henry the eight of famous memory King of England as aforesaid:

Wee therefore the Lords Spirituall and Temporall of this Realme, being here assembled, vnited, and assisted with those of her late Maiesties Priuie Counsell, and with great numbers of other principall Gentlemen of qualitie in the kingdome, with the Lord Maior, Aldermen, & Citizens of London, and a multitude of other good Subiects and Commons of this Realme, thirsting now after nothing so much as to make it knowen to all persons,

who it is that by Law, by Lineall succession, and vndoubted Right is now become the onely Soueraigne Lord and King of these Imperiall Crownes (to the intent that by vertue of his power, wisedome and godly courage, all things may be prouided for, and executed, which may preuent or resist either forreine attempts, or popular disorder, tending to the breach of the present Peace, or to the preiudice of his Maiesties future quiet) doe now hereby with one full voyce and consent of tongue and heart, publish and proclaime, That the high and mighty Prince, Iames the first King of Scotland, is now by the death of our late soueraigne, Queene of England of famous memory, become also our onely, Lawfull, Lineall and rightfull liege Lord, Iames the first, King of England, France and Ireland, defender of the Faith, to whom as to our onely iust Prince, adorned (besides his vndoubted Right) with all the rarest gifts of minde and body, to the infinite comfort of all his people and Subiects that shall liue vnder him, we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affections, both during our naturall liues for our selues, and in the behalfe of our posteritie. Hereby protesting and denouncing to all persons whatsoeuer, that in this iust and lawfull Act of ours, we are resolued by the fauour of Gods holy assistance, and in the zeale of our owne conscience (warranted by certaine knowledge of his manifest and vndoubted Right, as hath bene said before) to maintaine and vphold his Maiesties person and estate, as our onely vndoubted Soueraigne Lord and King, with the sacrifice of our Liues, lands, goods, friends, and adherents, against all power, force, or practise, that shall goe about by word or deed, to interrupt, contradict, or impugne his iust claimes, his entry into this kingdome, or any part thereof, at his good pleasure, or disobey such Royall directions as shall come from him. To all which we are resolued onely to yeeld our selues, vntil the last drop of our bloods be spent for his seruice. Hereby willing and commanding, in the name of our Soueraigne Lord Iames the first, King of all the foresaid kingdomes. all the late Lieutenants, deputie Lieutenants, Sheriffes, Justices, & all Maiors, Bailiffes, Constables, Headborroughes, and all other Officers and Ministers whatsoeuer, that they be ayding & assisting from time to time in all things that are or shall be necessary for the preuenting, resisting and suppressing of any disorderly assemblies, or other vnlawfull act or attempt, either in word or deed, against the publique peace of the Realme, or any way preiudiciall to the right, honour, state or person, of our onely vndoubted and deare Lord and Soueraigne that now is, Iames the first, King of all the said kingdomes, as they will

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auoyd the perill of his Maieſties heauy indignation, and their owne vtter ruine and confuſion. Beſeeching God to bleſſe his Maieſtie and his Royall poſterity with long and happy yeeres to reigne ouer vs.

Robert Lee, Maior.	Pembrok.	Rob. Rich.
Io. Cantuar.	H. Lincolne.	George Hunſdon.
Tho Egerton. C.S.	Clanricard.	G. Chandoys.
Tho. Buckhurſt. Th.	Ri. London.	W. Compton.
E. Oxford.	Rob. Hereford.	Norreys.
Nottingham.	Io. Norwich.	L. Howard of Waldon.
Northumberland.	Tho. Laware.	W. Knollys.
Gilbert Shrewſbury.	Morley.	Ed. Wotton.
W. Derby.	H. Cobham.	Io. Stanhop.
E. Worceſter.	Gray Wilt.	Rob. Cecill.
G. Cumberland.	Scroope.	Ioh. Forteſcue.
R. Suſſex.	Lomley.	Io. Popham.

March. 24. Anno 1602.

¶ A Proclamation, ſignifying his Maieſties pleaſure, That all men being in Office of Gouernment at the death of the late Queene Elizabeth, ſhould ſo continue till his Maieſties further direction.

Forasmuch as it cannot be doubted, but as the Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie hath taken great contentment in the moſt duetifull and deuoted affection of his Subiects of this Realme, teſtified by the vniuerſall and ioyfull conſent in publiſhing his Right, and acknowledgement of his Highneſſe for their Souereigne; ſo on the other ſide, his Maieſties Subiects will finde much ioy and comfort by receiuing knowledge of his gracious and louing acceptance of their ſaid moſt humble and moſt affectionate ſeruice and duetie: It is therefore very meet, That (his Maieſtie hauing of late, by his ſeuerall Letters of the eight and twentieth, and of the laſt of March, vnto ſuch of vs the Nobilitie of this Realme, and others that were of the late Queenes Priuy Counſel, as are here at his Highneſſe Pallace of Whitehall aſſembled for the ſeruice of his Maieſtie and the State, ſignified his gracious acceptance, and Princely thankefulneſſe vnto all his

Subiects, of whatsoeuer degree or condition, for such and so extraordinary demonstration of their good will, and commanding the same to be further notified to all parts) we should publish and declare the same, by this Proclamation, in his name. And withall, that we should declare and make knowen his Maiesties pleasure deliuered likewise in the said Letters, touching the necessary continuation (during his absence, or vntill it shall please his Highnesse to giue other commandement and direction) of such orders and proceedings for the preseruation of Peace, administration of Iustice, and gouernment of the State, as were formerly established, & stood in force immediatly before the late Queenes decease, which chiefly, and in effect is this: That whereas vpon the decease of the late Queenes Maiestie, the authority of the most part of the Officers and places of Iurisdiction and gouernment within this Realme, & in the Realme of Ireland, did cease and faile, the Souereigne person failing from whom the same were deriued, and thereupon through doubtfulnesse, and want of authority for execution, in such persons as were inuested in the sayd Offices and places, the setled and ordinary course of the affaires of the State (if remedy were not prouided) might receiue disturbance and preiudice by discontinuance and interruption: His Maiestie in his Princely wisedome, and care of the State (reseruing vnto his owne iudgement hereafter the reformation and redresse of any abuses in misgouernment vpon better knowledge taken therof, in his due time) is pleased, and hath so expressly signified, That all persons, that at the time of the late Queenes Maiesties decease, were duely and lawfully possessed of any place or Office of authority, iurisdiction, or gouernment, either Ciuill or Martiall within this Realme, or in the Realme of Ireland, And namely, all Lieutenants, Sheriffes, deputy Lieutenants, Commissioners of Musters, Iustices of the Peace, and all others in place of Gouernment, either meaner or superiour, (as aforesaid) shal be, and shall so hold themselues continued in the sayd place and Offices, as formerly they held and enioyed the same, vntill his Maiesties pleasure bee further knowen. And that in the meane while (for the preseruation of Peace, and necessary proceeding in matters of Iustice, and for safety of the State) all the said persons, of whatsoeuer degree or condition may not faile, euery one seuerally according to his place, office, or charge, to proceed in the performance and execution of all dueties thereto belonging, as formerly appertained to them and euery of them, whyle the late Queenes Maiesty was liuing.

And albeit the earnest and longing desire in all his Maiesties Sub-

Subiects, to enioy the ſight of his Royall perſon and preſence (which hath mooued very many of good degree and quality, and ſome of them hauing place of charge in the Countrey where they dwell, to haſten and take their iourneys at this time vnto his highneſſe) be, for it ſelfe, commendable in them, and acceptable to his Maieſty, being an argument of their abundant ioy and gladneſſe: Neuertheleſſe, becauſe the ouer-much, and too frequent reſort and concourſe of people in thoſe parts where his Maieſty as yet remayneth, or which are farre diſtant from the heart of this Realme, is at this preſent inconuenient, and may prooue more dangerous, both in reſpect that the Countrey whither ſuch extraordinary reſort is made, ſhall be ouercharged with multitude, and therof ſcarcity & dearth is like ynough to proceed, and alſo becauſe theſe more inward parts of the Realme ſhal in the meane while be impayred in hoſpitality, and being deſtitute of ſuch aſſiſtance as is needfull, it may be doubted to what danger or diſturbance, forreigne or domeſticall, they may be expoſed: His Maieſty therefore in his wiſedome both gratiouſly accepting the good will of his Subiects, and withall regarding what is conuenient for his ſeruice, and for the ſecuritie of the State at this time, is pleaſed, and doth require, That ſuch concourſe and reſort into thoſe parts be forborne, and aboue all others, of thoſe perſons that haue any place of charge or office, either on the Seacoaſt or the In-land, or are of good degree and quality in their Countrey: And that ſuch orderly courſe be hereafter holden (in the diſcretion of all ſuch perſons as aforeſayd) for repaire and reſort to his Highneſſe preſence at his comming into this Realme, as may conueniently ſtand and agree with the care and ſeruice neceſſarily belonging, and to be performed in all parts of the Realme, to his Highneſſe and the State, His Maieſty being no leſſe graciouſly diſpoſed, and willing (in all conuenient ſort) to giue contentment and pleaſure to his owne eyes and minde, by the ſight of his moſt loyall and louing Subiects, then they are infinitely deſirous to enioy the happineſſe of his Maieſties perſon and preſence, who (we doubt not) long before this time is already ſafe in this his Realme of England, though his Maieſty forbeareth to come preſently to his City of London, vntill thoſe things can bee ſet in readineſſe, which are fit and honourable for the reception of ſo great and mighty a King.

Giuen at his Maieſties Pallace of Whitehall, the fifth of April, in the firſt yeere of his Maieſties Reigne.

Anno Dom. 1603.

¶ A Proclamation declaring at what values certaine Moneys of Scotland shall be currant within England.

FOrasmuch as both the Realmes of England and Scotland are amongst others by the prouidence of God Almighty, and lawfull right of descent vnited and incorporated together vnder the Imperiall Crowne of the high and mightie Prince Iames by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the faith, &c. And his most excellent Maiestie in his Princely wisedome knowing how necessary it is, for Commerce and Trade betweene his louing Subiects of both his said Kingdoms, That the true value at which certaine pieces of his Maiesties Coine of Scotland shall be currant within his Kingdome of England, should certainely bee made knowen and published to all his louing Subiects of both nations: And finding vpon triall & certificate by his Maiesties officers of the Mynt within his Towre of London (vpon commandement giuen vnto them in that behalfe) That the Coine of Scotland called the fyre-pound piece, of golde, is of the finenesse of twentie and two Carrects, and that fyre of those pieces doe make an ownce: And also that the Coine of Scotland called the Marke piece of siluer, is of the value of thirteene pence halfe-peny sterling: Hath therefore published and declared, and by these presents doth publish and declare, That the said Coine of golde called the fyre-pound piece, shalbe from henceforth currant within his Maiesties Kingdome of England, at the value of ten shillings sterling, And that the said Coine of siluer called the Marke piece, shall bee from henceforth currant within the said kingdome of England at the value of thirteene pence halfe-peny. And his Maiestie doth hereby specially charge and command, that the rates and values before expressed, be from henceforth accepted and allowed of by all his louing Subiects whatsoeuer within the said Realme of England.

Giuen at his Maiesties pallace of Whitehall, the 8. of Aprill in the first yeere of his Maiesties reigne.

Anno Dom. 1603.

¶ A Pro-

¶ A Proclamation for the diſpatch of Pacquets betweene London and Berwicke, for the ſeruice of the King.

To all Maiors, Shiriffes, Iuſtices of the Peace, Poſt-maſters, Bailiffes, Conſtables, Hedboroughs, and all other the Kings Maieſties Officers and Subiects whatſoeuer, to whome it ſhall or may appertaine, and to euery of them.

FOrasmuch as there is preſent occaſion of ſpeedy diſpatch of Pacquets by Poſte, for the ſpeciall and important ſeruice of our Soueraigne Lord the Kings Maieſtie to and fro betweene London and Berwicke, and for that purpoſe it is fit and conuenient in this time ſo full of buſines, that the Poſte-maſters of euery Stage be aided and aſſiſted with freſh and able Horſes as neceſſitie ſhall require, by the Magiſtrates of Townes and villages neere adioyning, for the quicke diſpatch of the ſaid Pacquets, vntill his Maieſties buſineſſe bee better ſetled vpon his arriuall into theſe Southerne parts: And whereas alſo the Kings moſt excellent Maieſtie doth ſhortly intend to begin his iourney from Berwicke toward his Citie of London: We hold it very neceſſary to giue preſent order that ſuch prouiſion be mede of Poſte-horſes and cariages for his Maieſtie and his Traine in all places where he ſhall paſſe. We haue therefore made choiſe of Thomas Mylles Eſquire, Pay-maſter of all the Poſtes, and Rowland White Gent. Poſt-maſter of his Maieſties Court, to ſee the ſeruices aboueſaid well performed, Willing and requiring, and in his Maieſties name charging and commanding all Sheriffes, Deputie Lieutenants, Iuſtices of Peace, Mayors, Bayliffes, and all other his Maieſties Officers and louing Subiects, to take ſuch ſpecial order & care in aiding and aſſiſting al Conſtables and Poſt-maſters, and other vnder Officers where the occaſion of Seruice ſhall require it, that ſuch number of Horſes may be prouided from time to time, and from place to place during his Maieſties Iourney, aſwell for the Pacquets as otherwiſe, as Maſter Thomas Mylles and Rowland White ſhall giue direction for. And that thoſe numbers of horſes you ſend in, be able and ſufficient horſes, and well furniſhed of ſaddles, bridles, girts and ſtirropes, with good guides to looke to them, who, for their ſaid horſes ſhall demaund and receiue of ſuch as ſhall ride on them the prices accuſtomed.

And

And further you are to see the said Gentlemen and their seruants, that now are imployed and trauell about this seruice, furnished, in doing thereof from place to place, of good and able Poste-masters, at reasonable prices. Whereof faile yee not as ye tender his Maiesties pleasure, and will answere to the contrary at your vttermost perill.

From the Kings Maiesties pallace of Whitehall the eight of Aprill. Anno Dom. 1603.

Io. Cant.	Tho. Egerton. C.S.	T. Buckhurst.	E. Oxenford.
Notingham.	Will. Derby.	E. Worceſter.	Ro. Suſſex.
Pembrok.	Ga. Kildare.	Ri. London.	Ro. Hereford.
Io. Norwycen.	Anth. Cirenceſter.	Io. Roſſenſ.	R. Morley.
Tho. Lawatre.	Ro. Rich.	Fr. Norrys.	Will. Sandys.
Hen. Windſor.	T. Darcy.	Ro. Cecil.	William Knollys.
Ed. Wotton.	Io. Popham.		

¶ A Proclamation for the Kings attendance, and receiuing, by the Sheriffes of the ſeuerall Counties.

FOrasmuch as the Kings moſt excellent Maieſtie is graciouſly minded to make his ſpeedy repaire from Barwick to his Highnes Citie of London, In which his iourny he is to paſſe from thence through diuers Shires of this Realme: Theſe are to notifie vnto all Sheriffes of the ſeuerall Counties through which his Maieſtie ſhall ſo paſſe, that his Highnes will and pleaſure is, that eche of them reſpectiuely being attended with the Iuſtices of Peace, and other Gentlemen of the ſaid ſeueral Counties, faile not to waite on his Maieſtie, to receiue him at his firſt entrance into the ſame Countie whereof they are Sheriffes, and ſo to continue their attendance vntill ſuch time as his Maieſtie come to the vttermoſt bounds of the ſame Countie, Where the Shiriffe of the next Countie is in like manner to attend and receiue him: And this to be ſo done from County to Countie, vntill his Maieſtie ſhall come to the ſaid Citie of London.

And furthermore, for that it is requiſite that ſufficient and plentifull prouiſions bee made in all ſuch Counties and places where his Highneſſe ſhall either lodge or reſt by the way, not onely for his Maieſtie and ſuch noble Perſonages as ſhall attend him, but alſo for the whole Traine: Theſe are in his Highneſſe name

name to charge and command all Sheriffes, Iuſtices of Peace, and others his Maieſties Officers, Miniſters and Subiects to whom it may appertaine, That they and euery of them take ſpeciall care and regard, that all maner victuals and other prouiſions neceſſary and conuenient for his Maieſty and his whole Traine, bee in conuenient time brought to all places where his Highnes ſhall lodge or reſt in his paſſage as aforeſayd, there to be vttered and ſold for reaſonable prices: For all which, the owners thereof ſhall from time to time receiue good and preſent payment. And as it is not doubted, but that all his Maieſties good & faithfull Subiects will be moſt ready and willing to ſhew themſelues forward and carefull in the due accompliſhment of the premiſſes, according to their loyaltie and duety: ſo if any ſhalbe found diſobedient, negligent, or remiſſe therin, Theſe are to let them know, that they are to ſuſtaine ſuch condigne puniſhment as their offence in that behalfe deſerueth.

Giuen at his Maieſties Pallace of Whitehall, the tenth of April, in the firſt yeere of his Maieſties Reigne.

Anno Dom. 1603.

¶ A Proclamation for the diſcouery and apprehenſion of William Ruthen,

and Patricke Ruthen, brethren to the late Earle of Gowrie.

WHereas the Kings Maieſty is enformed, that William Ruthen, and Patricke Ruthen, (two brethren to the late Earle of Gowrie, a dangerous traitour to his perſon) haue crept into this Kingdome with malicious hearts againſt him, diſguiſing themſelues in ſecret places, where he is enformed, that they doe not onely vtter cankered ſpeeches againſt him, but are practiſing and contriuing dangerous plots, and deſperate attempts againſt his Royal perſon; for effecting whereof, either by themſelues, or by ſuch as they can perſwade & ſuborne thereunto, they leaue no meanes vnaſſayed: Bee it therefore knowen to all men by theſe preſents, That for the ſpeedy apprehenſion of theſe malicious and dangerous perſons, William Ruthen and Patrick Ruthen aforeſayd, The Kings moſt excellent Maieſty doeth ſtraitly command and charge all and ſingular Sheriffes, Iuſtices of the Peace, Maiors, Bayliffes, Conſtables, and all & euery other his highneſſe Officers within this his Realme of

of England, That they, and euery of them make diligent search and enquiry for the sayd malicious persons William Ruthen and Patricke Ruthen, and to vse all their best indeuours, as well within all maner of Liberties, as without, for the discouery, apprehension, and arresting the bodies of them the sayd William Ruthen and Patricke Ruthen, and being apprehended or arrested, forthwith, speedily, and without any delay, to bring them, or cause them to be brought vnder some safe custody, before some of his Highnesse most honourable Priuy Counsell, there to be proceeded with and ordered, according as Iustice shal require: And herein not to faile, as they and euery of them tender their duety to his Highnesse, and will answere the contrary at their vttermost perils.

And the Kings most excellent Maiesty doeth moreouer straitly charge and command all and euery Searcher, Customer and Officer of any Port within this Realme, and all other his Highnesse Subiects, of what Nature, qualitie, and condition soeuer hee or they be, to whose Houses the said William Ruthen, and Patricke Ruthen, or either of them shall resort, or to whose knowledge, notice or vnderstanding it may come, where or in what places they the said William Ruthen, and Patricke Ruthen shall bee, or into whose hands they shall come, to stay, apprehend, and arrest them, and to bring them before some of his Maiesties Priuie Counsell as aforesayd, Wherein if any shall goe about to conceale them, or shall not reueale their abode (if it be in their power to doe so) His Maiestie doeth hereby pronounce, that hee will for euer after, holde them as partakers and abettours of their malicious practises and intentions, for which they shall feele the weight of his heauiest indignation. And if at any time, any Subiects of his (out of their duety) shall discouer the persons aforesaid, or their residence, and yet shall not finde themselues able to pursue them, his Maiesty doeth command them, to call for the ayde and assistance of his Highnesse Officers, or any other his Subiects, whom his Maiesty doeth also straitly charge and command hereby, to be ayding and assisting herein, as they will answere to the contrary at their vttermost perils.

Giuen at Burghley the 27. day of April, 1603. In the first yeere of our Reigne.

Anno Dom. 1603.

¶A Pro-

¶ A forme of Proclamation to be proclaimed by the Clarke of the Market, and he to see it executed touching prices of Victuals.

THe Kings Maiestie straitly chargeth and commaundeth, That euery man doe obey and keepe all such prices as is and shalbe prized and rated by the Clarke of the Market of his most honourable household, and the Jury before him or his Deputie by the authoritie of his Office sworne and charged from time to time, and so fixed and set vpon the gates of the Kings Highnes Court and other places within the Verge: And that no person or persons of what estate or degree soeuer he be, doe in any wise pay more for Corne, victuals, horsemeat, lodgings, or any kinde of victuals, then after the Rate and forme aforesaide, vpon paine of imprisonment, and further perill that shall thereof follow. The same punishments to be inflicted aswell vpon them and euery of them, which doe or shall presume to pay any more, for any the things before mentioned, as vpon them and euery of them, which shal vtter and sell any maner of things contrary to the true meaning of this Proclamation.

And moreouer the Kings Highnesse straitly chargeth and commaundeth all Maiors, Justices of peace, Bailiffes, Constables, and all other his faithfull Officers, and euery of them, aswell within liberties as without (within the Verge of his Highnesse Court) from time to time, when and as often as need shal require, diligently within their authority, to endeuour themselues to see execution and due reformation of the premisses, according to Justice and prices as aforesaid. And further it is ordered, that no person or persons, now vsing, or which of right ought to vse to serue any Citie, Towne, or other place within the Verge of his Highnesse Court, with any kinde of Corne, victuals, horsemeat, Lodgings or any other necessaries, aswell vpon the Market day, as at any other time, bee any thing the more remisse or slacke in making prouision for the same, then they or any of them heretofore haue bene, nor hide, lay aside, or vse any colour of craft to deceiue the buyers thereof, whereby the Kings Highnesse Traine within any Citie, Towne, or other place, and the inhabitants of the same should not be aswell serued, and plenteously furnished in euery behalfe, as it was before, or of right ought to haue bene, in defraude of this his Highnesse ordinance, nor take or receiue any more then according to the prices which from time to time shall

stand

ſtand and be declared in maner aforeſaid, vnder his Graces ſeale of the office of the Clerke of the market, vpon paine of impriſonment, and further to make fine vnto the Kings Highnes vſe, for his or their contempts therein.

Anno Dom. 1603.

¶ A Proclamation inhibiting the vſe and execution of any Charter or Grant made by the late Queene Elizabeth, of any kinde of Monopolies, &c.

THe Zeale and great affection, which we haue found in all ſorts of people of this our Kingdom towards our Perſon, and that Right which wee had to the ſucceſſion of this Crowne, hath ſo many wayes bene expreſſed, as we cannot chuſe but make it manifeſt to them all by ſome publike declaration, how great a deſire it hath wrought in our heart to ſhew our gracious acceptation of their deuotion towards vs, whenſoeuer there ſhall be offered either occaſion or ſubiect, that may concerne their vniuerſall good. For though it be true, that our Right was ſo aſſured, that whatſoeuer teſtimonie could thereof be vttered, was but the duetie of Subiects, acknowledging that faith and loyaltie whereunto by the Lawes of God and Nature they were bound: yet doe we confeſſe, that there is in the true rules of Juſtice from the Soueraigne to the Subiect, a reciprocall office and reſpect, which they are bound in honour and cõſcience to obſerue. The conſideration whereof, hath mooued vs to thinke of ſuch wayes, as for the preſent did occurre vnto vs, wherein we might make manifeſt to our people, how willing we are now, and will be ready hereafter, to bee as forward in requiting their loue, as they haue bene in expreſſing it. In which conſideration while we were buſied, we were informed that the Queene our ſiſter deceaſed, finding ſome few yeeres before her death, that ſome things had paſſed her hand at the importunity of her ſeruants, whom ſhe was willing to reward with little burden to her eſtate (otherwiſe by neceſſary occaſions exhauſted,) which though they had and might haue foundation in Princely prerogatiue, yet either by too large extending thereof, or for the moſt part in reſpect that they were of ſuch nature, as could hardly be put in vſe without hinderance to multitudes of people, or els committed to inferiour perſons, who in the execution thereof did ſo exceedingly abuſe the

ſame,

ſame, as they became intollerable: Had purpoſed to reuoke all Grants of that nature, and did begin with ſome, which were held moſt vniuſt, putting the reſt to the examination of her Lawes to ſtand or fall, as in the conſtruction of Law they might conſiſt, or not. We, who though we had neuer had ſuch an example, were euer oppoſite in our owne nature to any thing that had colour of oppreſſion, hold it our part not onely carefully to perfect all her good intentions, but to ſtudy further by all good meanes, and with all expedition to put in practiſe all other courſes whereby a people ſo louing, ſo duetifull, and ſo deare vnto vs, may know and feele that we are as deſirous to make them happy by our Juſtice and grace towards them in all reaſonable things, as they haue bene ready to increaſe our comfort and contentment in yeelding their loyalty and obedience towards our eſtabliſhment in thoſe Rights, which vnder God we doe enioy. Therefore we doe expreſſly charge and command all perſons whatſoeuer, That from henceforth they vtterly deſiſt and forbeare to vſe or execute any maner of Charter or Grant made by our late Siſter the Queene deceaſed, of any kinde of Monopolies, or of any power or Licence to diſpence with, or diſcharge any maner of penall Lawes (except ſuch Grants onely, as haue bene made to any Corporation or Company of any Art or Myſterie, or for the maintenance or enlargement of any trade of merchandize) vntill ſuch time as the ſame Charter or Grant ſhalbe examined and allowed of by vs, with the aduiſe of our Counſell, to be fit to be put in execution, without any preiudice to our louing Subiects. And where heretofore many haue bene greatly preiudiced and delayed in ſuing for their debts & other dueties by ſundry kind of Protections, and by pretence of other Priuiledges and exemptions: We charge and command, and our expreſſe will and pleaſure is, That no Protection, Priuiledge or exemption to delay any perſons Suite or Action, ſhall from henceforth bee receiued or allowed in any our Courts or els where, which are or ſhalbe contrary or repugnant to the Lawes of this Realme.

And furthermore, we will and command, that no aſſignements of Debts or Actions be made vnto vs by any that is, or pretendeth to bee indebted vnto vs, who is otherwiſe able and ſufficient by himſelfe, or by his Sureties, readily to pay the ſame Debt, nor any aſſignment taken to our vſe of any Debt, other then ſuch, as ſhall then appeare to be a iuſt and true Debt. And for that we are certainely informed of many great diſorders and abuſes, to the great griefe of our louing Subiects as well by Salt-petermen and ſuch as haue or pretend to haue Commiſſion and Authority

to make Salt-peter, as also by sundry Purueyors and Takers of Carts and other prouisions for our vse and seruice: Therefore we do expressly charge and command, that the sayd Salt-petermen, Purueyors and Takers, haue especiall care to execute their Offices and Authorities without any maner of oppression, grieuance or wrong to be done to any our louing Subiects. And if they that haue the Commissions, shal abuse the execution of them contrary to this our declaration, We are pleased that such, as shal be grieued therewith, shall resort to vs or our Councell with their complaints. And we doe also giue expresse charge and commandement to al Lawyers, Atturneys, Officers and Clearkes, of and in any our Courts of Justice whatsoeuer, Ecclesiasticall or Temporall, that they nor any of them extort or take any vndue or excessiue Fees, but such onely as are allowed to be had or taken in the same Courts. And to the end that our pleasure and commandement may be duely and effectually performed, and obserued in the premisses: We doe hereby notifie and declare, that whosoeuer shall presume to breake or violate in any thing aforesaid our Royall commandements, they shall thereby incurre our indignation and displeasure, And that vpon complaint and proofe thereof made, wee will not faile to proceed to such seuere punishment against such offenders according to their demerits, as shalbe fit for so high and contemptuous an offence. These graces aboue specified, as we doe presently extend to our people, and doe intend others hereafter when wee shall vnderstand more particularly wherein we may yeeld them comfort: So because things well meant may in the maner of the execution of them be abused; and Complaints grounded vpon iust causes, may in the crauing of remedy be accompanied with offensiue proceedings, Wee haue thought good to admonish our Subiects, that we doe expect at their hands, that if in the things aboue specified, or in any other wherewith they shall finde themselues grieued (which haue not yet come to our knowledge) they shall haue cause to seeke any thing at our handes, they shall forbeare all assembling and flocking together in multitudes, but shall in lawful and decent maner without numbers, without clamor, or any other kind of disorder, resort to vs or our Councell by way of humble Petition; from whom they shall receiue such answere, as shall make manifest the zeale we haue to the obseruation of Justice, and maintenance of their welfare, if their Complaints be iust. And on the other side, if we shall perceiue that their petitions shal sauour of humor, and tend onely to slander and calumniation, and indeed haue no other foundation, but such as often happeneth in vulgar people,

vnder

vnder pretence of seeking publique redresses to vtter priuate malice: We would haue them vnderstand hereby, that they shall not onely displease vs therein, but finde that we hold it no lesse the Office of a Prince to protect their Magistrates and Officers, and all publique persons in their iust causes, then to giue redresse to the vulgar sort, when they haue in deed cause to complaine, against all persons how great soeuer they be in rule or dignitie vnder vs: Reseruing to our selfe the Right iustly appertayning to our Prerogatiue, for that we would not haue it conceiued, that in doing these things out of our Grace, we doe intend to renounce those ancient dueties and Priuiledges, which haue descended vpon vs with the succession of our Kingdomes. And for that we are informed, that there hath bene heretofore great neglect in this kingdome of keeping the Sabbath day: For better obseruing of the same, and auoyding of all impious prophanation of it, we doe straitly charge and command, that no Beare-bayting, Bul-bayting, Enterludes, Common Playes, or other like disordered or vnlawfull Exercises or Pastimes be frequented, kept or vsed, at any time hereafter vpon any Sabbath day.

Giuen at our Court at Theobalds the 7. of May, in the first yeere of our Reigne. Anno Dom. 1603.

¶ A Proclamation against vnlawfull Hunting.

FOrasmuch as his Maiestie vnderstandeth, that there be diuers ancient and other good and necessary Lawes and statutes of this his Kingdome of England, which do inflict and impose diuers grieuous Corporall and pecuniary paines and punishments, extending in some cases to sentence of death (the last and greatest punishment,) and in some cases to finall exile and banishment out of their naturall Countrey for euer, vpon such as vnlawfully hunt or enter into any Forrest, Parke, Chase, or Warren, to kill or destroy any Deere or Game with any Dogs, Nets, Gunnes, Crossebowes, Stonebowes or other Instruments, Engines, or meanes whatsoeuer, or by any such vnlawfull meanes or deuises to spoile or destroy the game of Pheasants, Partridges, Hearne, Mallard, & such like, And also diuers other good Lawes and Statutes, prouided for the preuenting of the sayd offences, and therefore doe prohibite vpon great paines and penalties aswell the hauing or keeping, as the vsing of any Deere hayes,

Buckſtals, Dogs, Gunnes, Croſſebowes, Nettes and other Engines, as by the ſame Lawes and Statutes appeareth: And yet his Maieſtie vnderſtandeth withall, that the ſame good Lawes and Statutes haue had (eſpecially of late time) little or no effect, in reſpect there hath not bene any due execution (the life of all Lawes) of the ſame, by ſuch to whom the care and charge thereof appertained: by meanes whereof, ſuch boldneſſe and diſobedidience hath growen, ſpecially in the vulgar ſort, as that of late yeeres, the ſeuerall Games aboue mentioned, haue bene more exceſſiuely and outragiouſly ſpoyled and deſtroyed, then hath bene attempted and practiſed in former ages. His Maieſtie intending a due and ſpeedy reformation of the ſayd abuſes & offences, And that the ſayd good Lawes and Statutes be hereafter put in due execution, And yet of his Princely Clemencie and Benignitie, now in the beginning of his moſt happy & proſperous Reigne towards all his louing Subiects, is graciouſly pleaſed, and doth by theſe preſents vouchſafe to publiſh to all his Subiects his intention and determination therein, to the end that none of them, (which his Maieſtie deſireth) might hereafter incurre the ſeueritie and puniſhment of the ſayd Lawes and Statutes: but like good and naturall Subiects for their owne ſafety and good, obey and obſerue the ſame. And therefore doeth ſtraitly charge and command all and euery perſon and perſons, of what eſtate and degree ſoeuer, not to hunt, kil, take or deſtroy, by any of the wayes or meanes aboueſayd, or by any other vnlawfull meane, deuice, or inuention whatſoeuer, any of the Games aboueſaid, contrary to any of the aforeſaid Lawes or Statutes: Nor that they haue, keepe, or vſe any of the ſaid Deere haies, Buckſtalles, dogges, gunnes, croſſebowes, nettes, and other things aboue mentioned, or any of them, contrary to any of the ſaid Lawes or Statutes. And that if any perſon or perſons, ſhall, after this Proclamation made and publiſhed, offend in any of the premiſſes, againſt any of the ſaid Lawes and Statutes, that then he ſhall not onely vndergo and ſuffer the ſeuere ſentence and puniſhment of the ſame, aſwell for ſuch offences hereafter to be attempted or done, as for the like offences formerly committed, but alſo ſuch paines and penalties, as may be inflicted vpon ſuch as wilfully contemne and diſobey his Commandement Royall. And his Maieſty doeth further charge and command all Juſtices, Officers and Miniſters whatſoeuer, to whom in theſe caſes it doeth appertaine, that they from henceforth diligently and carefully looke to the due executing, aſwell of the ſaid Lawes and Statutes and euery of them, as of his Maieſties pleaſure and Royall Commaundement,

ment, ſignified and declared by theſe preſents, And that without reſpect of any perſon or perſons of what eſtate or degree ſoeuer, as they will anſwere the contrary at their vttermoſt perill.

Giuen at our Mannour of Greenwich the 16. day of May, in the firſt yeere of our Reigne of England, France and Ireland, and in the ſixe and thirtieth of Scotland. Anno Dom. 1603.

¶ A Proclamation charging all Actors or Partners in the incurſion on the Borders, to reſort to the Commiſsioners, at a day limitted.

THe foule and inſolent outrages lately committed vpon the borders of our Realmes of England and Scotland by perſons accuſtomed in former times to liue by rapine & ſpoile, praying daily vpon our good and louing Subiects without feare of God or man, hath giuen vs iuſt cauſe to vſe all meanes conuenient both for the reliefe of our Subiects damnified, and for preuention of the like miſchiefe hereafter. Wherefore as of late wee gaue commiſſion to proceed againſt thoſe perſons, that were guiltie of thoſe foule facts: So now againe, becauſe as yet ſuch redreſſe hath not followed as both our honour & our good Subiects loſſe doe require, We haue thought good to renew that our Commiſſion to certaine perſons of qualitie and of good vnderſtanding in the affaires of thoſe our Borders, And withall, to publiſh by open proclamation to all men, but ſpecially to ſuch, as are guiltie, or were partakers of the foule incurſions made vpon our firſt cõming to our Crowne of this our Realme of England, or any others before or ſince, That wheras ſome of them haue of late ſubmitted themſelues, and ſome others ſeemed to be willing to ſubmit themſelues to our mercie, Becauſe they and all others ſhall know, that as we are a Prince that before all worldly reſpects whatſoeuer affecteth the preſeruation of Iuſtice among our people, and the puniſhment of ſuch, as breake the Rules thereof, So that we are not indiſpoſed to ſhew mercie where there is cauſe to extend it, and where the ſame is ſought at our hands in ſuch dutifull maner, as is meete: We doe therefore charge all perſons whatſoeuer, who know themſelues to haue beene Actors, Partners, or of conſent to that incurſion aboue mentioned, or to any other breach of our peace within the Counties and limits heretofore called our Borders both of the Engliſh ſide and of the Scottiſh, that they do before the twentieth day of June next comming,

resort to such place, where they shall vnderstand our Commissioners to be, and there submit themselues to such mercy and fauor, as we shall thinke good to extend towards them: Assuring them in the word of our royall and supreme power, that whosoeuer of them shall not before the said twentieth day of June haue submitted himselfe according to the tenour of this our Proclamation, shall holde himselfe for euer excluded from our mercie without hope at any time to obtaine grace or fauour, but to abide the rigour of such punishment, as our power can lay vpon him.

Giuen at our Manour of Greenwich the 17. day of May, 1603. in the first yeere of our Reigne of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland the sixe and thirtieth.

¶A Proclamation for the vniting of England and Scotland.

FOrasmuch as the Kings Maiesty, in his Princely disposition to Iustice, hauing euer a speciall care and regard to haue repressed the slaughters, spoyles, robberies, and other enormities which were so frequent and common vpon the Borders of these Realmes, and to haue reduced and settled the said Borders vnto a perfect obedience, to the comfort of his Highnes peaceable Subiects: The course whereof hath bene heretofore impeded by the difference of the Borders, English and Scottish, till it hath now pleased Almighty God, in his great blessing to this whole Iland, by his Maiesties lawfull succession to the Imperiall Crowne of England, not onely to remooue this difference, but also to furnish his Highnesse with power and force sufficient to prosecute that his Maiesties Royall and worthy resolution, as his Highnesse hath already begunne, entending that the bounds possest by those rebellious people, being in fertilitie and all other benefits nothing inferiour to many of the best parts of the whole Ile, shalbe no more the extremities, but the middle, and the Inhabitants thereof reduced to perfect obedience: Yet notwithstanding, as his Maiesty is enformed, certaine disordered and wicked persons of both Marches, enemies to Peace, Iustice, and quietnesse, pretending ignorance of his Maiesties resolution for the Vnion of the two Realmes, already setled in the hearts of all his good Subiects, and feeding themselues with a sinister conceit and opinion, that no such Vnion should be established and take effect, still continue in all kinde of robbery and oppression, whereunto

unto they are encouraged by the receipt and harbour granted vnto them, their wiues, childzen, goods and geir in the Inland and peaceable parts of both the Realmes, highly to his Maiesties contempt, and fruſtrating of his Highneſſe Commiſſion granted to the effect aforeſaid.

And therefore his Maiesty for the better ſatisfaction of all his good Subiects, who may ſtand in any doubt of the ſayd Union, and to take away all pretence of excuſe from wicked and turbulent perſons, hath hereby thought good to publiſh and make knowen to all thoſe to whoſe knowledge theſe Preſents ſhall come, That as his Maieſtie hath found in the hearts of all the beſt diſpoſed Subiects of both the Realmes of al qualities, a moſt earneſt deſire, that the ſayd happy Union ſhould be perfected, the memory of all preterite diſcontentments abolished, and the inhabitants of both the Realmes to be the Subiects of one kingdome: ſo his Highneſſe will with all conuenient diligence with the aduice of the Eſtates and Parliament of both the kingdomes make the ſame to be perfited. And in the meane time till the ſayd Vnion be eſtabliſhed with the due ſolemnitie aforeſaid, his Maieſtie doeth hereby repute, hold, and eſteeme, and commands all his Highneſſe Subiects to repute, holde, and eſteeme both the two Realmes as preſently vnited, and as one Realme and kingdome, and the Subiects of both the Realmes as one people, brethren and members of one body: And in regard thereof, that euery one of them abſtaine and forbeare to commit any kinde of robbery, bloodſhed, or any other inſolence or diſorder, or to receiue and harbour the perſons, wiues, childzen or goods of the fugitiues and Outlawes of either of the Realmes, but to conteine themſelues in peace and quietneſſe, and all ſuch duetifull behauiour as becommeth good and loyall Subiects, certifying all and euery perſon who ſhall doe, practiſe, or attempt any thing to the violating of theſe Preſents, that they ſhall incurre the puniſhment due to the ſayd Rebels, and that the ſame ſhalbe executed againſt them with all rigor and extremity to the terror of others.

Giuen vnder our Signet at our Mannour of Greenewich, the nineteenth of May.

Anno Dom. 1603.

¶ A Pro-

¶ A Proclamation commanding Gentlemen to depart the Court and Citie.

AT our first entrance into this our Realme, and in all the way as we haue passed, we tooke no small contentment in the resort of Noblemen, Gentlemen and other our Subiects comming to visit vs, holding their affectionate desire to see our Person, to be a certaine testimonie of their inward loue. And in the same contentment we haue dwelled since our sojourning at this place, and shall euer remaine, as long as such concourse of them to our Court may bee without grieuance and offence to the Body of this Realme. But hearing from all parts of our Kingdome, that by the remooue of great numbers of the principall Gentlemen out of the seuerall Counties, aswell of such as haue charge there, as Deputie Lieutenants, or Commissioners for the Musters or for the peace, as others with their whole families, both th'excution of things incident to their charge is omitted, and Hospitalitie exceedingly decayed, whereby the releefe of the poorer sort of people is taken away, who had from such houses much comfort and ease towards their liuing: For remedie of the inconueniences like to grow thereby, and also for that we finde the sickenesse already somewhat forward within our Citie of London, which by concourse of people abiding there is very like to be increased, and importeth vs aswell for our peoples sake, as for the safetie of our owne Person (who for the most part liue in places neere the said Citie) to preuent by all prouident meanes: We haue bene moued rather to want for a time the contentment we haue in the sight and resort of our Subiects to vs, then for our owne priuate delight, to giue way to so great a mischiefe, as the continuall resort hither may breed. Wherefore wee doe hereby will and command all Gentlemen and others, aswell such as haue any kind of charge in the Counties of their ordinarie habitation, as of other sort, That if they haue not some speciall cause of attendance at our Court for our Seruice, or for some necessary cause concerning their owne estate, whereof they may informe our Priuie Councell, they shall immediatly after the ende of this Terme depart our said Citie of London and the Suburbs thereof, and returne to their seuerall habitations in the Counties of their abode, vntill the time of our Coronation bee come, at what time we shall not mislike to haue them returne vntill that solemnitie be passed. And because we perceiue that heretofore there

hath

hath bene a great neglect in obeying Proclamations published vpon iuſt cauſes, we doe admoniſh all thoſe whom this Proclamation concerneth, to be ſo wary, as we haue not iuſt cauſe to make them an example of contempt, which we muſt and will doe, if after the Terme ended we ſhall finde any making ſtay here, contrary to this direction. Giuen at our Manour of Greenwich the 29. of May, in the firſt yeere of our Reigne of England, France and Ireland, and the 36. of Scotland. Anno Dom. 1603.

¶ A Proclamation that no man abuſe the Earle of Tyrone.

ALthough the offences committed againſt the Queene our Sister deceaſed, and the honour of her Eſtate by the Earle of Tyrone, were ſuch as all Princes ought to be very ſenſible of, and not by the impunitie of offendors in ſo high a nature, giue way to others to attempt the like: Yet becauſe wee haue vnderſtood that before the death of the Queene, the ſaide Earle hauing expreſſed and made knowen to Her, many tokens of an vnfained repentance, had ſo farre mooued her therewith, as ſhee had giuen power to the L. Mountioy her Deputy, and now our Lieutenant of that Kingdom, to receiue him to mercy if he ſhould ſeeke it, which her purpoſe, we cannot but commend, as being deriued frō the vertue of Clemencie, of no leſſe ornament to Princely dignitie then is the rigor of Iuſtice: And for that the ſaid Earle hath not onely done none offence againſt vs ſince our comming to this Crowne, but alſo, we are certainely informed by our Lieutenant, hath both abandoned his adherence to all forreine Princes, and offered himſelfe in his owne perſon to doe ſeruice vpon any other Rebels within that Realme of Ireland; Wee could not thinke him worthy of leſſe fauour at our handes, then he had obtained at hers, againſt whom his faults were committed. And therefore he being now admitted by our ſaid Lieutenant, by vertue of the power firſt giuen by the Queene, and ſince confirmed by Vs, into his ſtate and condition of a good Subiect, and in the rancke and dignitie of an Earle, And being alſo come ouer into this Realme to caſt himſelfe at our feete, & to teſtifie by his owne wordes, his vnfained ſorrow of his former offences, and earneſt deſire of our mercy and fauour: Wee haue thought good to ſignifie to all men by theſe preſents, that wee haue receiued him into grace and fauour, and doe acknowledge him our Subiect, and a Nobleman of ſuch rancke and place as in that our Realme

of

of Ireland he is: And that therefore if any man shall by words, or deed, abuse the said Earle of Tyrone, or misbehaue himselfe towards him, and not yeeld him such respect and vsage, as belongeth to a person of his sort receiued into our fauour and good opinion, we shall esteeme it an Offence, deseruing such punishment, as the contempt of our pleasure so expressly signified doth deserue.

Giuen at our Mannour of Greenwich the 8. day of Iune, in the first yeere of our Reigne. Anno Dom. 1603.

¶ A Proclamation concerning the Patents for Tinne.

WHere in a Proclamation (lately by vs published) for considerations therein expressed, Wee prescribed a course whereby the complaints of our people might be taken away, if the same should appeare to be iustly grounded; Hauing now since that time receiued particular information, that a Grant to certaine Patentees for the sole preemption of Tinne, was very inconuenient and full of grieuance to our louing Subiects: Wee, after long debate thereof before our selfe and our Priuie Councell, where obiections of either side were made, and where the inconueniences were layed open, Haue resolued not onely to consider how the generalitie of our Subiects might be relieued in suspension of this Grant, but how the same might be done without any iniustice to any particuler person, who is interessed therein by vertue of Letters Patents vnder the great Seale of England, whereof we neuer intend to seeke any course of reuocation, but by an ordinary course of Iustice, in which all our people are equally interessed. In which respect, hauing commanded the Lords and others of our Priuy Councell to call before them the Patentees, & then to offer them all such triall for the maintenance of that Patent, as the Iustice of this our Realme affordeth, The said Patentees haue rather yeelded in their owne duety and discretions, to surrender the Patent, then to goe about to maintaine it: Whereof we thought it fit that all our good Subiects should take notice, as an Argument of our continuall care and desire to doe all things, which tend to the reliefe of our people in any thing, whereby they receiue any maner of oppression, as long as they shall duetifully and orderly appeale vnto vs for the same. Giuen at our Mannour of Greenwich the 16. day of Iune, in the first yeere of our Reigne of England, France, and Ireland, and in the 36. of Scotland. Anno Dom. 1603.

¶ A Pro-

¶ A Proclamation concerning Warlike ſhips at Sea.

ALthough we haue made it knowen by publike Edict, that at our entrance into theſe our Kingdomes of England and Ireland, we ſtood, as ſtill we doe, in good amitie & friendſhip with all the Princes of Chriſtendome, and therefore are carefully to prouide, as much as in vs lieth, that none of them or their ſubiects ſhould by any hoſtile action bee endamaged in their Perſons, Territories, or goods by any of our ſubiects either by lande or Sea: Yet we are not ignorant, that our late deare Siſter the late Queene of England, had of long time warres with the King of Spaine, and during that time gaue Licences and Commiſſions to diuers of her, & our now ſubiects, to ſet out and furniſh to Sea, at their charges, diuers ſhips warlikely appointed, for the ſurpriſing and taking of the ſaid Kings ſubiects and goods, and for the enioying of the ſame, being taken and brought home as lawfull prize. By vertue of which licenſes and commiſſions, our ſaid Subiects in the zeale and affection which they bare to the good of their Countrey, in the annoyance and ſpoile of the publike enemie of this State at that time, and in maintenance and employment of the Shipping and Mariners of England, otherwiſe through ſcant of Traffique at that time, not ſufficiently ſet on worke; Did furniſh out to the Seas diuers ſhips warlikely appoynted, to their exceeding charge, vpon confidence to enioy what goods ſoeuer they ſhould take during the ſaid Voyage, belonging to the King of Spaine, or to any of his Subiects, according to the tenour of their ſeuerall Commiſſions.

And whereas diuers of them, ſithence our comming by the grace and fauour of God to the Imperiall Crowne of theſe our Realmes and Dominions, haue taken by colour of the ſaid commiſſions, diuers Ships and goods belonging to the ſubiects of the King of Spaine, not knowing of any alteration or diſcontinuance of the former warre betweene Spaine and England, and thereby are like to be extremely hindred, or rather many of them vndone (being a great number of our good & ſeruiceable ſubiects) if they may not be ſuffered to enioy ſuch goods as they haue ſo taken, before any notice giuen vnto them of the diſcontinuance of the ſaid late warre: We in our Princely condition, hauing (aboue all things) tender care of the good eſtate of our louing and dutifull Subiects, and willing to giue encouragement to all others here-

hereafter, in time of our warres, to shewe like forwardnesse in venturing their liues and goods for the weakening of the publike enemie, and benefiting of this their Countrey: Haue thought good to signifie to all men by these presents, that our wil and pleasure is, that all such as haue set out, or furnished to the Seas, any ships of warre, by vertue of any the said Commissions, and not hauing notice of our entrance into this Kingdome, haue at any time before the foure and twentieth day of Aprill last (which time we limit vnto all men of warre at Sea as a sufficient space, within which they may haue taken knowledge of the discontinuance of the said warre) thereby taken any ships, or goods belonging to any the subiects of the King of Spaine, and are already returned into any of our Dominions, shall quietly enioy the said ships and goods taken as aforesaid.

And further our will and pleasure is, that whatsoeuer ships or goods belonging to any subiect of the said King of Spaine, hath bene or shall be taken at Sea, or land by any of our subiects by colour of any commission whatsoeuer, after the said 24. day of Aprill last: the same shall be forthwith sequestred from the Takers, to the vse of the true Proprietaries, and restored vnto them vpon the first claimes and proofes of their propertie, without any long or chargeable suit of Law.

And wee further will and command, that all such our men of warre, as be now at Sea, hauing no sufficient Commission as aforesaid, and haue taken, or shall goe to Sea hereafter, and shall take any the ships, or goods of any subiect of any Prince in league or amitie with vs, shall be reputed and taken as Pirates, and both they and all their accessaries, maintainers, comforters, abettors, and partakers shall suffer death as Pirates, and accessaries to piracie, with confiscation of all their lands, and goods, according to the ancient lawes of this Realme. Commanding all our Officers of the Admiraltie to see our commandement seuerely executed, and commanding all other Officers of our Kingdomes and Dominions whom it may concerne, to giue their best assistance to the officers of the Admiraltie, for the better execution of our sayd commandement, as they and euery of them failing therein, will answere to the contrary at their vttermost perils.

Giuen at our Mannour of Greenwich the 23. day of Iune, in the first yeere of our Reigne of England, France, and Ireland, and in the fixe and thirtieth of Scotland.

Anno Dom. 1603.

¶ A Pro-

¶A Proclamation for the adiournement of part of Trinitie Terme.

FOrasmuch as the infection of the Plague is at this present greatly increased and dispersed aswell in the Cities of London and Westminster, as also in the Suburbs thereof. The Kings most excellent Maiestie considering that great perill and danger might insue, not onely vnto his Royall person, the Queenes Maiestie, the Prince, and Princesse, the honourable Embassadors from sundry forreine Princes, the Lords & others of his Maiesties honourable Priuie Councell, the Nobles of this Realme, and other his Maiesties louing Subiects, if the people of all sorts, and out of all parts of this Realme, should resort or continue together for their Suits & causes this instant Terme, commonly called Trinitie Terme, and hoping that by dispersing of the multitude of people now being in or about his said Cities, and by staying the accesse of others to the same about Suits in Law, and by due obseruation of such good and necessary Orders and directions, as are and shalbe prescribed in that behalfe, through the mercifull goodnesse of Almighty God, the sayd infection shall bee stayed, so as the Coronation and Inauguration of his most Excellent Maiesty, to the inestimable and vniuersall reioycing of all his louing and true hearted Subiects, with all Princely solemnities and honors thereunto apperteyning, may be accomplished and performed, at such time and place as his Maiesty hath already bene pleased to appoint, Hath therefore thought good by the aduice of his Priuie Councel, and Justices of his Courts at Westminster, to adiourne part of the same Terme, That is to say, in and from the second Returne of this instant Terme, cõmonly called Octabis Trinitatis, vntil the fourth Returne of the same Terme, commonly called Tres Trinitatis, and that to bee for such causes onely, and for such intent and purpose, as hereafter is declared.

And therefore his Maiestie doeth hereby signifie and declare, that his will and pleasure is, That Writs of Adiournement shalbe directed to the Justices of either Bench, and to the Judges of all other his Maiesties Courts, to whom like Writts haue bene vsually directed, giuing them authority to adiourne this instant Terme, in and from Octabis Trinitatis next, vntill Tres Trinitatis then next following. And the sayd Adiournement to be made the first day of the said Octabis Trinitatis, called the day of Essoines.

And whereas his Maiesty considering in his princely wise-

dome what great preiudice might grow to many his good and louing Subiects in their causes and Suits, if this Terme should be wholly adiourned, Hath therefore by the aduice of his sayd Counsell and Iustices, determined to haue some part thereof to be holden and continued for some few dayes in the beginning and ending of the same, as is aforesayd, His highnesse most gracious intention in that behalfe is, That the same dayes for which some part of this said Terme is to be holden, shalbe vsed onely for the better expediting and continuing of Causes and Suits, and returning and suing out of Processe, and for such other like things, which may be performed and done in the absence of the parties by their Attourneyes. And therefore his Maiestie doeth by this his Proclamation signifie to all his louing Subiects, that his will and pleasure is, That in and from the said Octabis Trinitatis next, there shall not be any Trials by Iuries, or any Iudgements vpon Demurrers, or speciall Verdicts or such like, in any of his highnesse Courts of Kings Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer. And also that there shall not be any Iudiciall hearing or determining of any Causes or matters in any of his Maiesties Courts of Starre Chamber, Chancery, Exchequer Chamber, Court of Wards, Duchy Chamber, or Court of Requests, in or from the said Octabis Trinitatis next, during the sayd Terme: And that no party shall need to be present in person for any such causes or Suites, but the same may bee attended and done by their Attourneys.

And his Maiesty doth hereby further notifie and declare, That no party shall be compelled or need to appeare in person in any of his Maiesties sayd Courts, in or from the said Octabis Trinitatis next, at any time during this said Terme, but may make their apparance by their Attourneys, sauing only in Cases of Outlawry, and other the Cases mentioned in the Prouiso hereafter following: And also that no Iuries or any whō the same may concerne, shalbe compelled or need to appeare in any of his highnesse Courts at Westminster in or from the said Octabis Trinitatis next, at any time during the sayd Terme for any cause or matter whatsoeuer, vnlesse it be for some speciall and important cause for his Maiesties seruice onely.

Prouided neuertheless, and his Maiesties pleasure and commandement is, That all Collectors, Receiuers, Sheriffes, and other Accomptants, and all other persons that should or ought to accompt or pay any summe or summes of money in any of his Maiesties Courts of Exchequer, Court of Wards and Liueries, or of his Duchy of Lancaster, or in any of them, or enter into any

accompt

accompt in any of the sayd Courts, shal repaire to the accustomed places at Westminster, and there to pay and doe in euery behalfe as though no such Proclamation or Adiournement had bene had or made.

And his Maiesties further pleasure and commandement is, That all Sheriffes shall returne into his Maiesties Court of Exchequer, Court of Wards and Liueries, and Duchy of Lancaster, all maner of Writs and Processe issued out of the same Courts, and returnable this Terme, which in any sort concerne his Maiesties Reuenewes, Debts, or Dueties, at or before the dayes of Returnes thereof, into such Offices from whence the sayd Writs and Processe did issue: And that all Commissioners likewise returne all maner of Commissions and Inquisitions returnable this Terme, and from the sayd Courts sent, whereby his Maiestie is to receiue profit and commoditie: And all Sheriffes, Collectors, all maner of Accomptants, and euery person that is to pay any kinde of debt or duety vnto the Kings Maiesty in any of the sayd Courts, doe either by themselues, their deputies, or Attourneys, pay the same in such sort as they ought to haue done if no such Proclamation or Adiournement had bene made, or else to sustaine such damage of Issues, Seasure, Fine, Amerciament, and penaltie to be imposed vpon them, as hath bene accustomed, without any hope to be discharged thereof: And that all Sheriffes, by themselues or their sufficient Deputies, shall giue their attendance at the day appointed for their opposall in the Court of Exchequer, to answere their Returnes before his sayd Barons, as hath bene heretofore accustomed: And if any default shall bee made by any of the persons aforesaid, that then in respect of the Kings present necessary and extraordinary charges, Sergeants at Armes and Pursuiuants shall be sent to bring them vp to answere their contempt and slacknesse in payment.

Giuen at our Manour of Greenwich the 23. day of Iune, in the first yeere of our Reigne of England, France and Ireland, and the fixe and thirtieth of Scotland. Anno Dom. 1603.

¶ A Proclamation for the apprehension of Anthony Copley.

ALthough it cannot be without griefe to vs to publish, that in this our Kingdome we should finde any Subiect so contrary to all the rest of our louing people, who in so great

multitudes haue made perfect proofe of their vnspotted loyalty to vs: Yet hath there such an accident happened so farre beyond our expectation, as We could not conceale it without preiudice to our Selfe, and our Estate, whereof we assure our selues, that all our good subiects will be very sensible, that is, that it hath bene discouered to Vs by seuerall persons, that one Anthony Copley, the yonger brother of one Copley that is lately returned from forreine parts into this Countrey, hath dealt with some to be of a conspiracie to vse some violence vpon our Person, whereby must either haue followed perill to our life, or danger of innouation in our State. Which Anthony Copley, hauing bene sought for since his practising with others, by the ordinary Officers and ministers of our State, in places about our Court, and our Citie of London, cannot yet be found: So as it seemeth he lurketh very closely, awaiting opportunitie to attempt his treasonable purposes, or to procure other of our Subiects to conspire with him in so disloyall a fact.

Wherefore we haue found it necessary to make publike declaration to all our people of his wicked purpose, knowing well that all true and loyall Subiects, howsoeuer diuided from the State in matter of Religion, will abhorre so vngracious and traiterous a minde, of which good affection Wee require them all to make proofe, by doing their endeuours to discouer and apprehend the said Anthony Copley whersoeuer he may be found: Charging all Lieutenants, Deputie Lieutenants, Iustices of peace, Maiors, Shiriffes, Constables, and all other our Ministers whomsoeuer, to bee diligent in enquiring and searching for the saide Anthony Copley: whom if they shall happen to take, Our pleasure is they send him presently to our Priuie Counsell, or to some of our ordinarie Magistrates, to abide the triall of our Lawes for his fact. And doe further declare, That if any person of our Realme shall conceale, harbour, keepe or maintaine the saide Anthony Copley, after they haue by this our Proclamation, or otherwise, notice of his traiterous purpose: We must, as there is iust cause, extend against them the power of our indignation, and the rigour of our Lawes, though We shall be sory to finde any such occasion giuen by any of our Subiects whom we doe hold so deare.

Giuen at our Honour of Windsor the 2. day of Iuly, in the first yeere of our Reigne of England, France and Ireland, and the sixe and thirtieth of Scotland.

Anno Dom. 1603.

¶ A Pro-

¶ A Proclamation for reformation of great abuſes in Meaſures.

WHereas for the auoyding of variety and deceits of Weights & Meaſures, diuers Statutes, Acts and good Ordinances haue heretofore bene made, That one Weight, and one Meaſure ſhould bee vſed throughout the Realme, And where, according to the Statutes made in the eleuenth and twelfth yeres of the reigne of the late King of famous memory King Henry the ſeuenth, there were made, ſent, and deliuered into diuers Cities and Townes, ſpecified in a Schedule vnto the ſayd Act of 11. H. 7. annexed, Weights and Meaſures of braſſe according to the Standards thereof remaining in the treaſury of the Exchequer, to remaine in the keeping of the Maior, Bayliffe, or other head Officer for the time being, of euery of the ſame City or Towne, as the Kings Standard of Weight and Meaſure, with authority and power giuen by the ſame Statute, to the ſayd Maior, Bailiffe, or other head Officer, hauing the ſaid Waights and Meaſures, to make, ſigne and print like Weights and Meaſures vnto euery of the Kings Subiects, duely requiring the ſame, as by the ſayd Statutes more at large appeareth: And whereas alſo our late Soueraigne Lady Elizabeth late Queene of England, being enformed that the ſayd Standard meaſures remayning in thoſe Cities and Townes, for the moſt part were by long continuance of time, or for want of good keeping, or other defects or abuſes, differing and not agreeing with the ancient Standard or Meaſures remayning in her highneſſe Exchequer at Weſtminſter, by occaſion whereof the Meaſures commonly vſed within the Realme were vncertaine, and varying one from another, to the great ſlander of the ſame, the diſquieting of the Subiects, and the deceyuing of many both buyers and ſellers, Did giue order and commandement to the L. Treaſurer and vnder Treaſurer, to cauſe all the ancient Standard meaſures of all thoſe ſeuerall Cities and Townes to bee brought in before them at the Exchequer at Weſtminſter, to be examined and tried by the Standard meaſure there remayning, according to which her Maieſties commandement, the Lord Treaſurer and vnder Treaſurer haue cauſed al the ancient Standard meaſures of all thoſe ſeueral Cities and Townes to be brought before them into the ſayd Exchequer, where diuers of them vpon diligent and due triall and examination haue bene found defectiue, differing

and disagreeing from the true and ancient Standard of the said Exchequer.

Whereupon the saydlate Queene intending the common and publique good of all her louing Subiects, and to auoyd all differences and deceits of Measure within her highnesse Realme, vpon good and deliberate aduise, and due consideration therein had, Did not onely establish the foresayd true and ancient Standard of Measures remayning in the said Exchequer, there to continue and be, as her Maiesties Standard, to examine, try, and size all other Measures of the Realme by, from time to time as occasion shall require: But also did giue commandement to the L. Treasurer & vnder Treasurer, to cause all the other Measures which were brought before them (from the Cities and Townes aforesaid) found vpon triall to be differing and disagreeing from the true and ancient Standards of measures of the sayd Exchequer, to be broken.

And further her Maiesty did giue order and commandement vnto the sayd Lord Treasurer and vnder Treasurer, forthwith to cause new Standards of measures in Brasse to be made, tried, and approoued by the said true and ancient Standard of the Exchequer, and after true and iust examination and triall thereof had and made, to size and Seale (with the letter E. crowned) such and so many Standard measures, for euery of the sayd seuerall Cities and Townes limitted to haue the custody of Weights and measures, according to the Queenes Standard for euery Shire by the sayd schedule annexed vnto the sayd Statute made in the eleuenth yeere of the reigne of King Henry the seuenth, there to remaine for euer in the keeping of the Maior, Baylike, or other head Officer for the time being of the said City and Towne as her Standard of measure, as to them should seeme necessary and conuenient. And also as many as may serue and be conuenient for the Clarke of the Market of her highnesse houshold (and through the Realme) or his Deputies, according to the Statute of Anno 16.R.2.Cap.3. And also as might or should serue for any other her Maiesties Officers or Subiects within this Realme as should make suite for the hauing and obtayning of the same.

And now our Soueraigne Lord the Kings Maiestie, minding likewise the quietnes and publike good of all his louing subiects, and for the right and iust maintenance, and execution of all those good and godly Lawes in that behalfe heretofore made by his most noble Progenitors, to be daily vsed and put in execution amongst all his said Subiects of this his Highnesse Realme of England, aswell within Liberties as without; His Maiesties

will

will and pleasure is, That the Maiors, Bayliffes, Portreues, Wardens, and other head Officers of euery of the sayd Cities, Boroughs, Townes, Cinqueports, and places mentioned in the schedule annexed to the said Statute of Anno 11. H. 7. which haue not already receiued the sayd new Standard measure from the sayd Exchequer, before the feast of S. Bartholomew next comming, at the common charge of the same place, shall send some sufficient person vnto the said Exchequer, authorized to receiue such Standards as shalbe deliuered vnto him, by the order & appointment of the said L. Treasurer & vnder-treasurer, for the said City, Borough, Towne, or place, and to pay such reasonable prices for the same, as vpon true valuation of the same shall bee by the sayd L. Treasurer and vnder Treasurer rated or assessed: which Standards euery of the sayd Maiors, Bayliffes, and other head Officers vnto whom it shall appertaine, shall safely keepe or cause to be kept in some sure and conuenient place in the same Citie, Borough, or Towne, and by them make or size, or cause to be made or sized, other common measures for the vse of all maner of people in the same Citie, Borough, Towne, or place that shal haue cause to vse Measures. And shall also make, signe, and print with the first letter of the name of the same City, Borough, Towne, or place where the same shall be so made, sized, and printed, like measures vnto euery of the Kings subiects duely requiring the same, taking such fees for the doing thereof as by the Statutes of the Realme are allowed, and no more. And euery of the said Maiors, Bayliffes, & other head Officers of Cities, Boroughs, Townes, and places within this Realme, shall further doe and cause to bee done, all such other Acte and Actes, thing and things, for the prouiding, hauing, and vsing of the sayd Standards of Measures, as be limitted and appoynted to their or any of their authority by the said Statutes made in the eleuenth and twelfth yeeres of the late King Henry the seuenth, or any other Statute or Ordinance whatsoeuer: So as al the Measures throughout the Realme may be reformed and made agreeable according to the Standard of the Exchequer, as by the sayd Statutes in such case is required. And his Maiesty further straitly chargeth and commandeth, That no person or persons shall from the aforesayd feast of S. Bartholomew next comming, vse any other Measure or Measures, but such as shalbe made or sized, and respectiuely agreeing with the sayd Standards, and printed and marked with the letter I. crowned, with such markes and letters for euery towne as before is limitted, vpon paine to be apprehended, committed to prison, fined and punished, as contriuers and vsers of false Measures,

accor-

according to the Statutes in that case made and prouided. And that this Proclamation for the better instructing of all his Maiesties Subiects, shall before the feast of All Saints now next comming, be proclaimed in euery Market towne thorow the Realme, and be hanged vp, and fastened in a Table in the Market place by an Officer, where it may continue to be seene and read by any that will. And that the defaults of Officers, of euery towne in this behalfe, shall be enquired of and punished by the Iustices of Assise, and Iustices of Peace in their Sessions, according to their discretions, as contemners of his Maiesties commaundement. And that all the Standards and measures whatsoeuer, not sized, marked and printed, and made respectiuely agreeing to and with the foresaid Standard, and the true meaning of this Proclamation, shall from the sayd feast of All Saints next comming, which shalbe in the yeere of our Lord God 1603. be reputed and taken for vntrue Measures, and shalbe broken, defaced and destroyed by the owners of the same, or by such officers as haue or shall haue authority to enquire of false Weights and measures.

And for the better execution hereof, his highnesse expresse commandement is, That all Maiors, Bayliffes, and other head officers of euery City, Shire, Towne, Borough or Market within this Realme, shall immediatly after the said feast of All Saints, and so from time to time according to the sayd Statute, as all other Corporate, Borough, or Market Townes within this Realme, cause to be brought before them all the Measures, within the same Cities, Boroughs, Corporate or Market Townes, to bee duely viewed and examined, and such as they shall finde defectiue or disagreeing vnto the foresayd Standard measures, either in greatnesse or smalnesse, to cause to be broken and defaced, and further punishment to be done vpon the offenders therein, according to the Statute. And that the Iustices of Peace, or two of them (whereof one of them to be of the Quorum) shall with all diligence and from time to time, by examination or enquirie heare and determine the defaults of all Maiors, Bayliffes, and other head Officers of Cities, Boroughs, Corporate or Market Townes within their limits or authorities on that behalfe, and to set fines and Amercements vpon the offenders in that behalfe by their discretions, and those to estreat into the Court of Exchequer, and that vpon paine of the punishment due for such contempt.

And lastly, his Maiesty straitly chargeth and commandeth all Iustices of Assize, Iustices of Peace, his highnesse Clarke of the Market, his deputie or deputies, Maiors, Bayliffes, Stewards of Liberties, and all other his Maiesties Officers and ministers what-

whatsoeuer, to cause this present Proclamation, and all Lawes, Statutes, and Ordinances, for the hauing and vsing of true measures, and for the abolishing the vse of false measures, to be put in execution according to their seuerall Authorities and Iurisdictions, as they herein tender the good seruice of his Maiestie, and the Common wealth of this Realme.

Giuen at his Maiesties Castle of Windsor the fift day of Iuly, in the first yeere of our Reigne of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland the sixe and thirtieth.

Anno Dom. 1603.

¶ A Proclamation signifying the Kings Maiesties pleasure, touching the resort of people to his Coronation.

FOrasmuch as we finde that the infection within our City of London doeth dayly increase, and is like (to our griefe) rather to augment then to diminish, aswel by reason of the season of the yeere, as by the great Concourse of people to our sayd Citie against the time of our Coronation, some to doe their duties in such necessarie seruices, as to them belongeth at that solemnitie, and some for comfort they take in the sight of our Person, of the Queene our deare wife, and of our children; Although there could be no greater toy to vs then the presence and confluence of all sorts of good Subiects at such a time, when the more there should be partakers of that publike reioycing, the more should bee our particular comfort: yet such is our feare lest this their resort should worke a contrary effect both to their and our expectation, namely to be a meanes not onely of increasing the infection within our Citie, but of dispersing it into all places of this Realme, as we had rather forbeare some part of our ornament and custome, which is due to the honour and solemnitie of our Coronation, then by hauing the vttermost thereof performed, be the occasion of so great an euill to our people, as is the spreading of the infection amongst them,

Wherefore wee haue thought it best to forbeare of that solemnitie, whatsoeuer is not essentiall to it, and to deferre all shew of State and pompe accustomed by our Progenitors, which is not of necessitie to be done within the Church at the time of our Coronation, as also to omit our solemne entry and passage through our Citie of London for this time, intending to performe the same here-

hereafter in the winter, when we shall perceiue our City to be free from sickenesse. And of this our purpose and of the causes thereof, we haue thought good to giue notice to all our Subiects by Proclamation, to the end that aswell those of our said Citie may forbeare to proceed in such Shewes & Ornaments, as we heare they out of their loue haue in hand to honour our saide entry, as also all other people may abstaine from resorting to our said Citie at this time, other then such, as haue necessary employment in that Solemnitie, and chiefly about such parts thereof as are to be performed onely within the Church: whom also we require to bring with them no greater Traine of seruants, then of necessity they must vse each of them in his degree about their persons, wherein they shall both prouide for their owne good, and giue vs great satisfaction in conforming themselues dutifully to this our Admonition.

Giuen at our Castle of Windsor, the sixt day of Iuly, in the first yeere of our Reigne of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland, the fixe and thirtieth. Anno Dom. 1603.

¶ A Proclamation for Iustice to be indifferently ministred to the Subiects of England and Scotland.

WEe haue since our entry into this Realme of England, had speciall care to make all our Subiects know, with how equall affection we resolued to proceed in all things which should concerne the safety or honour of our Kingdomes, for both which we know we are to make one and the selfe-same accompt to Almighty God, vnder whom wee hold all earthly things; In which respect, we were very curious to preuent at our first comming all maner of offences or affronts, which naturally do arise betweene seuerall Nations at their first ioyning in society and conuersation, neuer ceasing to lay seuere commandement vpon our greatest Subiects that came in with vs, to suppresse any iniurious Actions of any of their Seruants or traine, towards the meanest subiect of English birth, in whom from the highest to the lowest we haue obserued so great loue and generall obedience to vs and our commandements: And whensoeuer it hath come to our eares that any offence hath bene done by any of them, We haue made them know how much it hath displeased vs. Notwithstanding, because we doe heare of many insolencies

ſolencies repoꝛted to be committed by our Nation of Scotland to our Engliſh Subiects, with this addition further, That the Magiſtrates and Juſtices are thought to be remiſſe towards ſuch, in doubt leſt the ſame ſhould be offenſiuely repoꝛted to vs: We haue thought it conuenient aſwel foꝛ the ſatiſfaction of the one ſoꝛt, as foꝛ admonition to the others, to publiſh by open ſignification, That ſeeing it hath pleaſed Almighty God to call vs to the Supꝛeme powꝛer ouer both, We are purpoſed to be an vniuerſall and equal Souereigne to them both, and to adminiſter Juſtice where there ſhall be occaſion, without any woꝛldly reſpect to either of them. And theretoꝛe do hereby enioyne all Lieutenants, Deputy Lieutenants, Juſtices of Peace, and all other our Officers and miniſters of this kingdome, that whenſoeuer complaint ſhall be made to any of them, that breach of Peace is committed by thoſe of our nation of Scotland, vpon the Subiects of England, oꝛ by the Subiects of England vpon thoſe of the nation of Scotland, In both which kindes wee heare of many great abuſes, though ſometimes aggrauated accoꝛding to the humour of the repoꝛters, they ſhall carefully vpon euery complaint, examine with all indifferencie the particulars of euery ſuch Action, and cauſe puniſhment to be inflicted vpon the party offending, without reſpect of nation, accoꝛding to the Lawes of this Realme.

And to the end they may not doubt to pꝛoceed to the execution thereof: As we doe hereby not onely aſſure them that wee will ſtrengthen and maintaine all Officers and Magiſtrates in the execution of their Offices, foꝛ the pꝛeſeruation of the publike Peace of this Realme: So if we ſhall ſee at any time that any Magiſtrate ſhalbe ſlow to redꝛeſſe ſuch grieuances, oꝛ puniſh the Offenders, We ſhall haue cauſe to thinke, that they are willing to nouriſh ſome cauſe of ſuch rumoꝛs, the rather to ſerue foꝛ colour oꝛ cauſe of further alienation, and ſo by conſequence of ſedition amongſt our people, & an hinderance to that Vnion betweene both States, which is one of the greateſt benefits that we bꝛing with vs to our people foꝛ their ſtrength and ſafety; in gouerning of whom, though we muſt vſe, as all other Pꝛinces doe, the miniſtery of ſubоꝛdinate Miniſters, yet God Almighty knoweth, that in our owne minde there is not a thought of partialitie towards either of them, but an internall deſire and reſolution to affoꝛd indifferent grace and Juſtice to all: Foꝛ demonſtration whereof we haue bene foꝛced to publiſh thus much, leſt the iniquitie of faction and vnruly ſpirits might blemiſh the innocencie and integritie of our heart towardes all our Subiects, whom wee hold dearer then our owne life. Giuen at our Caſtle of Windſore the eight

eight day of Iuly, in the first yere of our Reigne of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland the fixe and thirtieth.

Anno Dom. 1603.

¶ A Proclamation for the deferring of S. Iames Faire, for certaine dayes.

THe care we haue to preuent all occasions of disperſing the Infection amongſt our people, doeth ſufficiently appeare by our former Proclamations, and that for that cauſe we are contented to forbeare at our Coronation all ſuch ceremonies of honour and pompe vſed by our Progenitors, as may draw ouer great confluence of people to our Citie. For which cauſe alſo being informed that vſually about the day of our Coronation intended, and for ſome dayes after, a Faire hath bene vſed to be kept in the fields neere our houſe of S. Iames, and City of Weſtminſter, commonly called S. Iames Faire, which if it ſhould hold at the time accuſtomed, being the very inſtant of our Coronation, could not but draw reſort of people to that place, much more vnfit to bee neere our Court and Traine, then ſuch as by former Proclamations are reſtrained. Wherefore we haue thought it neceſſary to put off the keeping of that Faire for ſome few dayes: And to the end that all men may take notice thereof, doe publiſh the ſame to all mens knowledge, Requiring thoſe who are Lords of the Faire, or otherwiſe intereſſed therein, That according to this our pleaſure, they doe forbeare to hold the ſayd Faire, and to reſort thither, for the ſpace of eight or ten dayes after the firſt day of the vſuall holding thereof: Licenſing them after that time to keepe the ſame, as they haue vſed to do.

Furthermore, to auoyd ouer great reſort to our Cities of London and Weſtminſter at that time, for the cauſe of our Coronation, we haue thought good to limit the Traines of Noblemen and Gentlemen, hauing neceſſary Seruice or attendance there, to a number certaine, Viz. Earles to ſixteene, Biſhops and Barons to ten, Knights to ſixe, and Gentlemen to foure: which numbers we require each of them to obſerue, and not to exceed, as they tender our fauour.

Giuen at our Caſtle of Windſor, the 11. day of Iuly, in the firſt yeere of our Reigne of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland, the ſixe and thirtieth.

Anno Dom. 1603.

¶ A Pro-

¶ A Proclamation for the apprehension of certaine Conſpirators.

WEe haue by our late Proclamation, publiſhed for the apprehenſion of one Anthony Copley, ſignified what griefe it was vnto vs, that any ſubiect of this Realm, of how meane condition ſoeuer, ſhould giue vs iuſt cauſe to put in vſe the power of our Lawes for any offence againſt vs in matter of Loyaltie. And although we haue no litle comfort in the experience which that firſt occaſion gaue vs, of the loue and obedience of the vniuerſal number of our Subiects, by whoſe diligence and care of our perſon the ſaid Copley hath bin apprehended: yet hath the ſame brought vs withall, cauſe of further griefe, in that by the ſaid Copleys confeſſion, there is diſcouered a conſpiracie of a great number of others to haue made an attempt not onely dangerous to our perſon, but to our whole ſtate: wherof ſome principal gentlemen of qualitie are already apprehended, ſome others cannot yet be found by the ordinary miniſters of our iuſtice. Wherfore, we haue thought good to giue knowledge of thē to all our ſubiects by open proclamatiō, not doubting but to find as good fruits of their loue in their diligent enquirie after theſe perſons, as wee did of Copley: Requiring and charging all Lieutenants, deputy Lieutenants, Iuſtices of peace, Maiors, Sheriffes, Bayliffes, Conſtables, and all other our Officers and Miniſters whatſoeuer, to vſe all care and diligence in the enquiring, ſearching for, and apprehending of Sir Griffin Markham Knight, and ſuch other perſons, as are here in the foote of this Proclamation deſcribed. And if they ſhall be ſo happy as to finde any of them, to ſend them preſently vp to ſome of our Councell. And though we doubt not but that we ſhall finde good proofe of the care of all good Subiects in doing their dueties herein: Yet ſeeing it is a cauſe that doeth ſo neerely concerne not onely our Perſon, but the ſubuerſion of the State of this Realme, Wee cannot but adde this further charge, That if we ſhall perceiue that any ſhal vſe remiſſenes, negligence, or other omiſſion of their duetie in purſuing this our pleaſure, we ſhall haue cauſe to iudge otherwiſe of them, and to proceede otherwiſe with them, then willingly we would haue cauſe to do with any Subiect of this Realme; in whome we muſt acknowledge that in generall we haue found as much loue and duetie, as could poſſibly be expreſſed. Giuen at our Honour of Hampton Court the 16. day of Iuly, in the firſt yeere of our Reigne of England, France, and Ireland, and in the 36. of Scotland. Anno Dom. 1603.

¶ The deſcription of the perſons.

SIr Griffin Markham hath a large broad face, of a bleake complexion, a bigge noſe, one of his hands is maimed by an hurt in his arme, receiued by the ſhot of a bullet, hee hath thinne and little haire vpon his beard; All his brethren are tall of ſtature, young, and without any haire of their faces, of exceeding ſwarthy and bad complexions, and haue all very great noſes.

WIlliam Watſon prieſt is a man of the loweſt ſort, about xxxvi. yeeres of age, his haire betwixt abram & flaxen, he looketh aſquint, and is very purblind, ſo as if he reade any thing he putteth the paper neere to his eyes, he did weare his beard at length of the ſame coloured haire as is his head. But information is giuē that now his beard is cut.

WIlliam Clarke prieſt is a man of middle ſtature, inclining to the lower ſort, about the age of xxxvi. yeeres, his haire is betwixt red and yellow, he keepeth his beard cloſe cut, he is not leane nor coppulent, but betwixt both, rather leane.

¶ A Proclamation enioyning all Lieutenants, and Iuſtices of Peace to repaire into their Countreys, and all idle perſons to depart the Court.

THe Solemnities of our Coronation being now performed according to the vſages and cuſtomes of this our Realme of England, and with mutuall contentment, aſwell of Vs in the zeale and loue of our people at the performance thereof expreſſed, as of them in the expectation of our gouernment, Wee haue entred into conſideration of the ſtate of the ſeuerall parts of the body of our Realme, and therein doe finde, that the abſence of the Noblemen and Gentlemen which are vſed to reſide there in ſeuerall quarters, is accompanied with great inconuenience, as well in the want of reliefe which the poorer ſort did receiue by their ordinary Hoſpitality, as alſo chiefly in the defect of gouernement, whereby beſides other inconueniences, through lacke of order, the infection of the plague ſpreadeth and ſcattereth it ſelfe into diuers places of the Realme, and is like further to increaſe, if by the preſence and care of ſuch as are in authority and credit amongſt our people, they be not contained in ſome good courſe, for the preuenting of that contagion.

Wherefore hauing taken order for the returning home into their Countreys of diuers of the Nobility of our Nation of Scotland, and others alſo, who to doe vs honour at our Coronation, haue attended here ſince the entring of Vs and the Queene our deare wife into this Kingdome: We haue thought good alſo to publiſh to all other good Subiects of this Realme, that our pleaſure is, and wee command that all ſuch as are not our ſeruants in ordinary, or be not bound to attendance about our Court by expreſſe com-

commandement of vs, or our Councell, shall immediatly depart home into their Countreys; Specially all deputy Lieutenants, and all such as are in Commission of the Peace, there to attend their seuerall charges, and chiefly to preuent by all good meanes the spreading of this contagion of the Plague. For seeing now there is no necessary cause why any man should abide either about our City of London, or about our Court, who is not our ordinary seruant, we shall haue iust cause to be offended with such, as shall contrary to this our pleasure, voluntarily absent themselues frō the places where their dueties do require they should abide. And whereas we are giuen to vnderstand, That notwithstanding our former Proclamation, there do continually hang vpon our Court, a great number of idle & masterlesse persons, aswell Scottish as English, who can giue no accompt of their abode here: For preuenting hereof our pleasure is, That all Noblemen and Gentlemen our ordinary seruants or attendants in Court, shall presently within three dayes after the publishing hereof, deliuer in to our Chamberlaine, to the officers of our Greencloth, and to our knight Marshall, to each of them a Roll of the names of such as be their seruants in ordinary, wherein we require them to haue care to reteine no more then they must needs be serued with: With which Roll wee haue giuen charge, that the said Knight Marshall shall continually ride, both in the day time and in the night about our Court, and whomsoeuer they shall finde not conteined in the said Roll, they shall punish according to the Lawes of our Realme, or otherwise as shalbe thought meet for such contempts. And for that our pleasure also is, during the time of this infection, That our Court be not followed with vnnecessary multitudes vnder pretence of Suites, We doe charge all Sutors to abstaine from following of vs for this time, sauing onely such as haue Suits, or cause of attendance of our Councell for necessary seruices. For the discerning whereof, wee haue appointed, that the Masters of our Requests, or one of them, with one of the Clearks of our Councel, or of our Signet, shall reside at Kingston til Wednesday next, of purpose to receiue the petitions of all such as suppose they haue any necessary cause to attend for the seruice at the Court, and shall allow such as they shall see cause why for our seruice they should be pursued, and all others deferre till the Winter: And after that day passed no Suitor shall be allowed to follow the Court, vpon what pretence soeuer, during this Contagion. Giuen at our honour of Hampton the 29. day of Iuly, in the first yeere of our reigne of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland the seuen and thirtieth. Anno Dom. 1603.

¶ A Proclamation, prohibiting the keeping of Bartholomew Faire, and Sturbridge Faire.

THe spreading of the infection in our City of London, and in the places next about it, doeth giue vs iust cause to be as prouident as a carefull Prince can be, to take away all occasion of increasing the same. And if such directions as we gaue, and our Councell, at our first approching to the City, had bene obeyed, it is like that (with Gods fauour) the sickneſſe had neither growen to that height, nor spread so farre as now it is. But that hauing bene omitted by the negligence of such whom it most concerned to haue had it performed, The same care of our peoples welfare moueth vs as much as we may, to prouide for the time to come. And forasmuch as there are at hand two notable Faires, vnto which there is vsually extraordinary resort out of all parts of the kingdome, one in Smithfield neere our City of London, commonly called Bartlemew Faire, and the other neere Cambridge commonly called Sturbridge Faire, which if they should be held at the vsuall times, would in all likelyhood be the occasion both of the increase, and of disperſing of the contagion into all the parts of our Realme: Wee haue thought good by open declaration of our pleasure, not onely to admonish, and to require all our louing Subiects, to forbeare to resort at this time to any of the sayd two Faires, of Bartlemew neere London, and of Sturbridge, but also to enioyne to the Lords of the said Faires, and others interessed therein, and of all other Faires within fifty miles of our City of London, that they shal not hold the said Faires, nor any thing appertayning to them, at the times accustomed, nor any time till they shall be licensed by vs, vpon paine of such punishment, as for a contempt so much concerning the vniuersall safety of our people, they shall be adiudged to deserue, Which they shall be assured that we will cause to be inflicted vpon them with all seuerity. For such is our desire to preuent an vniuersall contagion among our people, which this infection threatneth, as we will not spare any one who shalbe cause of disperſing such an euil among them. And we do further charge and enioyne vnder like penaltie, to all Citizens and inhabitants of our City of London, that none of them shall repaire to any Faires held within any part of this Realme, vntill it shall please God to cease the infection now reigning amongst them. Giuen at our Honour of Hampton Court the eight

day

day of Auguſt, in the firſt yeere of our Reigne of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland, the ſeuen and thirtieth.
Anno Dom. 1603.

¶A Proclamation againſt Inmates and multitudes of dwellers in ſtrait Roomes and places in and about the City of London: And for the raſing and pulling downe of certaine new erected buildings.

WHereas it falleth out by wofull experience, that the great confluence and acceſſe of exceſſiue numbers of idle, indigent, diſſolute and dangerous perſons, And the peſtering of many of them in ſmall and ſtrait roomes and habitations in the City of London, and in and about the Suburbs of the ſame, haue bene one of the chiefeſt occaſions of the great plague and mortality, which hath not onely moſt extremely abounded in and about the ſaid City, and Suburbs thereof, and eſpecially in ſuch ſtrait roomes and places, and amongſt perſons of ſuch qualitie, but alſo from thence hath moſt dangerouſly ouerſpread, and infected very many principall, and other parts of this Realme, (which Almighty God ceaſe at his good pleaſure) His Maieſty tendering the ſafety of his louing Subiects, and minding, as much as in him lyeth, to auoyd the continuance or renewing of ſuch mortalitie, doeth by the aduice of his Priuy Counſell, not onely ſtraitly require and command that his Maieſties good and profitable Orders and directions already publiſhed for the ſtaying (if God ſo pleaſe) of the ſame Infection, be carefully, ſpeedily, and duely executed, but alſo doeth ſtraitly prohibit and forbid, That no new Tenant or Inmate, or other perſon or perſons, be admitted to inhabite or reſide in any ſuch houſe or place in the ſaid City, Suburbs, or within foure miles of the ſame, which haue bene ſo infected, during the continuance of this Plague and mortalitie, in or about the ſayd City, nor after, vntill ſuch time and as it ſhalbe thought ſafe and expedient by the principall Officers there for the time being. That is to ſay, if it be within the ſaid City, by the Alderman of the Ward, or his Deputie; if without, then by the next Iuſtice of the Peace. wherein his Maieſty ſtraitly doeth charge and require euery of the ſaid Aldermen, and their Deputies, and euery Iuſtice of the Peace to whom it ſhall appertaine. That they take ſpeciall care, that none of the foreſaid roomes, houſes, or places be hereafter peſtered with

multitudes of dwellers, or with any Inmates. And that such of the said roomes, houses, or places as by Proclamation heretofore published, are ordered or appointed to be raised or pulled downe, shall forthwith, the same being now voyd, or as the same shall hereafter become voyde, be raised and pulled downe accordingly. And being once pulled downe, that they or any of them at any time afterwards, suffer not any of the same to be newly erected, as they will answere the contrary at their vttermost perill.

Giuen at his Maiesties Mannor of Woodstocke, the 16. day of September, in the first yeere of our Reigne of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland the seuen and thirtieth.

Anno Dom. 1603.

¶ A Proclamation for the adiournement of part of Michaelmas Terme.

Forasmuch as the Kings Maiestie our Soueraigne Lord is credibly informed, that the infection of the Plague is at this present in sundry places in and about the City of London, and in other places neere adioyning to the same, whereas by the continuance thereof, though the greater repaire and resort of his louing Subiects, great perill and danger might not onely ensue vnto his most royall Person, but also to his most louing Subiects repairing thither for their Suites and causes, and thereby also giue occasion of dispersing of the same into other parts of the Realme: His Maiestie for the said necessary considerations, and hoping that the same will by the goodnesse of Almighty God with the coldnesse of the yeere, and such wholesome Orders as are taken in the said City, the rather cease by the adiournment of part of this next Terme of S. Michael now at hand, from the Vtas of the same, vntil the fourth returne of the said Terme, called Mense Michaelis next comming His Maiesty therefore of his especiall fauour and clemencie is pleased and contented to adiourne the said Terme of S. Michael (that is to say) from the Vtas thereof, vnto the said fourth returne of the said Terme called Mense Michaelis next comming, which his Maiestie signifieth to all and singuler his louing Subiects of this his Realme, to the intent that they and euery of them which hath cause or commaundement to appeare in any of his highnesse Courts at Westminster in or at any day or time from and after the said Vtas of S. Michael, may tary at their dwellings, or where their busines otherwise shall lie, without resorting to any of the said Courts for that cause before

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the said Mense Michaelis next comming, and that without danger of forfeiture, penaltie, or contempt to incurre towards his highnesse in that behalfe. And neuertheleſſe, his Maieſties pleaſure is, that two of his Juſtices, (that is to ſay) of either Bench one, ſhall the firſt day of Michaelmas Terme, called Octabis Michaelis, according to the ancient order of the Lawes, keepe the Eſſoines of the ſaid Octabis Michaelis: at which Vtas of S. Michael, writs of adiournment ſhalbe directed to the ſaid Juſtices, giuing them authority to adiourne the ſaid Terme of S. Michael (that is to ſay,) From the Vtas thereof, vntill the fourth returne, as before is ſaid: And the ſaid Adiournment ſhalbe made in the firſt day of the ſaid Vtas, commonly called the day of Eſſoines. And further his Maieſties pleaſure is, that all matters, cauſes and Suits depending in any of his other Courts betweene party and party, as in his Highnes Courts of Chancery, Starchamber, & Exchequer, Courts of Wards and Liueries, Duchy of Lancaſter, and Court of Requeſts, ſhal haue continuance, and the parties ſhall haue day from the date of theſe preſents vntill the ſaid fourth Returne, as before is ſaid.

Prouided alway, and his Maieſties pleaſure and commandement is, that all Collectors, Receiuers, Sheriffes and other Accomptants, and all other perſons that ſhould or ought to accompt or pay any ſumme or ſummes of money in any of his Maieſties Courts of Exchequer, Court of Wards and Liueries, and of his Duchie of Lancaſter, or in any of them, or to enter into any Accompt in any of the ſaid Courts, ſhall repaire vnto his Maieſties houſe of Richmond, where his highneſſe hath appointed ſuch Officers & miniſters, as for that purpoſe his Maieſtie hath thought expedient, and there to pay and doe in euery behalfe, as though no ſuch Proclamation of Adiournement had bene had or made. And his highneſſe further pleaſure and commandement is, that all Sheriffes ſhall returne their Writs and Proceſſe, againſt all ſuch Accomptants and debters, at the dayes therein appointed. And if any perſon or perſons who ought to accompt or pay any ſumme or ſummes of money to his Maieſty in any of the Courts and places aforeſaid, do make default therein, That then his highneſſe Writs and Proceſſe ſhalbe awarded and ſent forth againſt euery ſuch perſon and perſons, and the ſame to be duely and orderly ſerued, and returned by the Sheriffes and Officers thereunto appointed, in ſuch like maner and forme, as the ſame ſhould haue bene if this preſent Proclamation had not bene made. And if any Sheriffe or other Officer ſhall make default, or be negligent in ſeruing, executing, or returning of any the Writs and Proceſſe afore-

foꝛeſaid, That then euery ſuch Sheriffe and other Officer, ſhall incurre ſuch paines and penalties, as by the ſaid Courts oꝛ any of them ſhalbe tared and aſſeſſed. Willing and commanding all and euery his Maieſties Sheriffes, officers, miniſters and Subiects to whom it doeth oꝛ ſhall appertaine, to obſerue and keepe their aſſemblies and apparances, with all their Returnes and Certificates, in his highnes ſaid Courts at Weſtminſter in Menſe Michaelis next comming, then and there to be holden and kept, and there to doe their offices and dueties in euery behalfe, in like maner and foꝛme as they ſhould oꝛ ought to haue done, if this preſent Proclamation had not bene had oꝛ made, as they will anſwere to the contrary at their perils.

Giuen at his Maieſties Mannour of Woodſtocke, the 16. day of September, in the firſt yere of his highnes Reigne of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland, the ſeuen and thirtieth. Anno Dom. 1603.

¶ A Proclamation for the due and ſpeedy execution of the ſtatute againſt Rogues, Vagabonds, idle, and diſſolute perſons.

WHereas at a Parliament holden at Weſtminſter in the nine and thirtieth yeere of the reigne of his Maieſties late deare ſiſter deceaſed Queene Elizabeth, a pꝛofitable and neceſſary Law was made foꝛ the repꝛelling of Rogues, Vagabonds, idle and diſſolute perſons, wherewith this Realme was then much infeſted, by the due execution of which Law, great good enſued to the whole Common weale of this Realme, but now of late by the remiſſeneſſe, negligence, and conniuencie of ſome Juſtices of the Peace, and other Officers in diuers parts of the Realme, they haue ſwarmed and abounded euery where moꝛe frequently then in times paſt, which will grow to the great imminent danger of the whole Realme, if by the goodneſſe of God Almighty, and the due and timely execution of the ſaid Law the ſame be not pꝛeuented.

And where to the end that no impediment might be to the due and full execution of the ſame Law, his highneſſe Pꝛiuie Councell, accoꝛding to the power to them in that behalfe giuen by the ſaid Law, haue by their Oꝛder alligned places and parts beyond the Seas, vnto which ſuch incoꝛrigible oꝛ dangerous Rogues ſhould accoꝛding to the ſame Law be banished and conueyed, as by the Oꝛder in that behalfe made, and vnder this pꝛeſent Pꝛo-

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clamation particularly mentioned and set downe, more at large appeareth: His Maiestie purposing (for the vniuersall good of the whole Realme) to haue the same Law duely and fully executed, doeth by aduise of his Priuie Councell require all Justices of Peace, Maiors, Bailiffes, Hedboroughs, Constables, and other Officers whatsoeuer to whom it appertaineth, to see that the said Law be in all the parts, and branches of the same carefully, duely and exactly executed, as they and euery of them will answere the contrary at their vttermost perils.

Giuen at his Maiesties Mannour of Woodstocke the 17. day of September, in the first yere of his highnesse Reigne of England, France and Ireland, and the seuen and thirtieth of Scotland.

Anno Dom. 1603.

¶ The Order.

Forasmuch as it hath appeared vnto vs aswell by our owne viewes in our trauailes in this present progresse of his Maiestie, as also by good and credible information from diuers and sundry parts of the Realme, that Rogues grow againe and increase to be incorrigible, and dangerous not onely to his Maiesties louing Subiects abroad, but also to his Maiestie and his honourable household and attendants in and about his Court, which growing partly through the remissenesse of some Justices of the peace, and other Officers in the Countrey, and partly for that there hath bene no suit made for assigning some place beyond the seas, to which such incorrigible or dangerous Rogues might be banished, according to the Statute in that behalfe made: wee therefore of his Maiesties priuie Councel, whose names are hereunto subscribed, finding it of necessitie to reforme great abuses, and to haue the due execution of so good and necessarie a Law, doe according to the power limitted vnto vs by the same Statute, hereby assigne and thinke it fit and expedient, that the places and parts beyond the Seas to which any such incorrigible or dangerous Rogues shalbe banished and conueyed according to the said Statute, shalbe these countreys and places following, viz. The Newfound Land, the East and West Indies, France, Germanie, Spaine, and the Low countreys, or any of them.

T. Buckhurst.	Lenox.	Notingham.
Suffolke.	Deuonshire.	Mar.
R. Cecill.	E. Wotton.	Io. Stanhop.

¶ A Pro-

¶A Proclamation to repreſſe all Piracies and Depredations vpon the Sea.

THe Kings Maieſtie being certainly enformed through the manifold and dayly complaints made to his highneſſe, aswell by his owne Subiects as others, of the continuall Depredations, and Piracies committed on the Seas by certaine lewd and ill diſpoſed perſons; and finding that the ordinary proceedings held of late times for the ſuppreſſing of theſe enormities and offences, haue wrought leſſe reformation then was erſpected: In his Princely care to preſerue Juſtice, as one of the maine pillars of his Eſtate, and for the ſpeedier ſuppreſſing of all ſuch Piracies and Depredacious crimes, moſt hatefull to his minde, and ſcandalous to his peaceable gouernment, and for the better continuance of amitie with all other Princes and States: Hath with the aduiſe of his Priuie Counſell, for the ſpeedy preuention or ſeuere puniſhment hereafter of ſuch fowle crimes and Piracies, Set downe certaine Articles hereunto annexed, which his highneſſe commandeth all his Officers whom it may concerne, of what degree ſoeuer, to ſee duely executed, Wherein if any maner of perſon ſhalbe found culpable or wilfully negligent, contemptuous, or diſobedient, His Maieſtie declareth hereby, that puniſhment ſhalbe inflicted vpon him or them with ſuch ſeuerity, as the example thereof ſhall terrifie all others from committing any ſo odious crimes, or contemptuous offences.

FIrſt, that no man of Warre be furniſhed or ſet out to Sea by any of his Maieſties Subiects, vnder paine of death and confiſcation of Lands and goods, not onely to the Captaines and Mariners, but alſo to the owners & Victuallers, if the company of the ſaid ſhip ſhall commit any Piracie, Depredation or murther at the Sea, vpon any of his Maieſties friends.

Item, that if any perſon whatſoeuer ſhall vpon the Seas take any Ship that doeth belong to any of his Maieſties friends and Allies, or to any of their Subiects, or ſhall take out of it by force any goods of what nature or qualitie ſoeuer, he or they ſo offending ſhall ſuffer death, with confiſcation of Lands and goods, according to the Law in that caſe prouided.

Item, that all Admirall cauſes (except the cauſes now depending before the Commiſſioners for cauſes of Depredations) ſhalbe ſummarily heard by the Iudge of the high Court of the Admiraltie, without admitting any vnneceſſary delay.

Item,

Item, that no appeale from him be admitted to the defendant or defendants in causes of Depredation, either against the offenders, or their accessaries, before or after the offence committed, or those in whose possession the goods spoyled are found, Unlesse first by way of prouision, the summe adiudged be payd to the plaintife vpon Sureties to repay it, if the Sentence shalbe reuersed.

Item, that no prohibition in such cases of spoile and their accessaries or dependances be granted hereafter.

Item, that no ship or goods taken from any his Maiesties friends, shall bee deliuered by any other order then vpon proofe made in the said Court of the Admiraltie, before the said Iudge or his deputie, to the end that a Record may be kept of all such restitutions made to strangers, to serue when occasion shal require.

Item, that euery Viceadmirall is enioyned by this Proclamation (whereof he shall take notice at his perill) to certifie into the sayd Court of the Admiralty euery quarter of the yere what man of Warre hath gone to the Sea, or returned home within that time, with any goods taken at Sea, or the procedue thereof, vpon paine to lose to his Maiestie (by way of Fine) for euery such default forty pounds of currant money of England, to be answered into his Maiesties Receipt of the Exchequer, by Certificate from the said Iudge of the Admiralty vnder the great Seale of that Office, to bee directed to the Lord Treasurer and the Barons of the Exchequer.

Item, that all the Kings Subiects shall forbeare from ayding or receiuing of any Pirate or Sea-rouer, or any person not being a knowen Merchant, by contracting, buying, selling or exchanging with them, or by victualling of them or any of their company, whereby they or any of them shalbe the more enabled to goe or returne to the Seas to commit any Piracie or disorder, vpon paine for so doing to be punished presently, as the principall offendors and Pirats ought to be.

Item, that the Viceadmirals, Customers, and the other Officers of the Ports, shal not suffer any ship to goe to the Seas before such time as they respectiuely in their seuerall Ports haue duely searched and visited the same, to the intent to stay such persons as apparantly shall be furnished for the Warres, and not for Merchandize or fishing. For if there shalbe any maner of suspicion that the said person, though he shall pretend to trade for Merchandize or Fishing, hath, or may haue an intent by his prouisions or furniture, otherwise then to vse the trade of Merchandize or fishing, that in such case of suspicion the Officers of the Ports shall stay, and in no wise suffer the same to passe to the Seas without

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good bonds by ſufficient Sureties firſt had, to vſe nothing but a lawfull trade of Merchandize or fiſhing. And if the ſaid Officers ſhall ſuffer any perſon otherwiſe to repaire to the Seas then aboue is mentioned, they ſhall not onely anſwere for any Piracies which any ſuch perſon ſhall chance hereafter to doe vpon the Seas, but ſhall ſuffer impriſonment vntill the offendours may bee apprehended, if they ſhall bee liuing. And generally his Maieſtie declareth and denounceth all ſuch Pirats and Rouers vpon the Seas to be out of his Maieſties Protection, and lawfully to bee by any perſon taken, punished, and ſuppreſſed with extremitie.

And whereas diuers great and enormous ſpoiles and Piracies haue bene of late time committed within the Straits of Gyblaltar by Captaine Thomas Tomkins gentleman, Edmond Bonham, Walter Ianuerin, Mariners, and diuers other Engliſh Pirats, and the goods, moneyes and Merchandizes brought into England by them, haue bene ſcattered, ſolde, and diſpoſed of moſt lewdly and prodigally, by the meanes of their Receiuers, comforters & abettors, to the exceeding preiudice of his Maieſties good friends the Venetians, whom they haue robbed, and to the great diſpleaſure of God, and diſhonour of this State: His Maieſtie doeth expreſly commaund al Lieutenants, deputy Lieutenants, Admirals, Vice-admirals and their deputies, and all other Officers of the Admiralty, and al Juſtices of the Peace, Maiors, Sheriffes, Bailiffes, Conſtables, and all other his Officers and miniſters whatſoeuer, to vſe all care and diligence in the inquiring, ſearching for, and apprehending of all ſuch Pirats, their receiuers, comforters, and abettors. And if they ſhall by their trauailes and cares finde any of them, to ſend them preſently vnder ſafe cuſtody to the common gaoles of Hampſhire or Dorſetſhire, there to remaine without Baile or Mainprize, till the Lord high Admirall of England, or his Lieutenant the Judge of the high Court of the Admiraltie ſhall diſpoſe of them according to the Lawes in that caſe prouided.

Giuen at his Maieſties Citie of Wincheſter the thirtieth day of September, in the firſt yere of his highneſſe Reigne of England, France and Ireland, and the ſeuen and thirtieth of Scotland.

Anno Dom. 1603.

¶ A Pro-

¶ A Proclamation for the further adiournement of part of Michaelmas Terme from Weſtminſter to Wincheſter.

WHereas the Kings moſt excellent Maieſtie, vpon information giuen to his Highneſſe of the infection of the plague growen & diſperſed in his cities of London and Weſtminſter, did by his proclamation dated at his Mannor of Woodſtock the ſixteenth day of September laſt paſt, for the conſiderations therein expreſſed, cauſe the Terme of S. Michael to be adiourned vnto the fourth Returne thereof, commonly called Menſe Michaelis, Hoping by that time, through the goodneſſe of Almightie God, and ſuch orders as by his Maieſties eſpeciall commandement were appointed to be kept and obſerued, and by the coldnes of the aire, the ſaide infection of the plague might haue bene ſo much diminiſhed, as that the reſidue of the Terme might, without danger to his louing ſubiects, which his Maieſty greatly deſireth, haue bene continued at Weſtminſter: Foraſmuch as his Maieſtie hath ſince receiued knowledge, by Certificates ſent from London and Weſtminſter, that the plague ſtill continueth, and therefore doubteth that if the ſaide Terme ſhould bee kept at Weſtminſter from the ſaid Menſe Michaelis, it could not bee but dangerous to ſuch his louing ſubiects, who for Suits and other cauſes ſhould make their neceſſary repaire thither; Therefore vpon the conſiderations aforeſaid, his Maieſty hath by aduice of his Highnes Councell, thought it very expedient, that the Terme ſhould be adiourned from the ſaid Returne commonly called Menſe Michaelis, vntill the Returne commonly called Craſtino Sancti Martini next enſuing, and thereby the reſt of the vſuall Terme to be continued and kept, for which purpoſe eſpeciall choiſe is made of his Maieſties Citie of Wincheſter, in his County of Southampton, and at which place his Maieſties pleaſure is, that now the reſidue of the Terme ſhall bee kept: doeth therefore declare, and hereby ſignifie his will and pleaſure, that Writs of Adiournment ſhall be directed to the Juſtices of either Bench, and to the Iudges of all other his Maieſties Courts to whome like writs haue bene vſually directed, giuing them authoritie to adiourne the reſidue of the ſaid Terme from Weſtminſter aforeſaid, vnto the ſayd Citie of Wincheſter, there to begin in the ſaide Craſtino Martini next enſuing, and ſo to continue.

And his Maieſties pleaſure is, that two of his Juſtices, that is

to say, of either Bench one, shall on the first day of the saide Returne, called Mense Michaelis, according to the ancient Order of the Lawes, keepe the Essoynes of the said Mense Michaelis, and in the first day thereof, commonly called the day of Essoynes, the same Adiournement shall be made from the said Mense Michaelis, vntill Crastino Martini as aforesaid. And further his Maiesties pleasure is, that all matters, causes and suits betweene party and partie, in his Highnesse Courts of Chancery, Starre-chamber, Exchequer, Courts of Wards and Liueries, Dutchie of Lancaster, and Court of Requests, shall haue continuance, and the parties shall haue day from the said Mense Michaelis vntill the sayd Crastino Martini, at the said Citie of Winchester. Willing them and euery of them to whome it doeth appertaine, to obserue and keepe their apparances and assemblies in all and euery his Highnesse said Courts at the sayd Citie of Winchester in the sayd Crastino Martini, in like maner, forme, and condition, as they would, should, or ought to haue done, if the sayd Terme and Courts had bene holden and kept at Westminster, as they and euery of them will answere at their perils, Any thing in his Maiesties said former proclamation to the contrary notwithstanding. And yet neuertheless his Maiesties pleasure and commandement is, for the greater safety of his louing Subiects (which of any thing in this world hee chiefly desireth) in this infectious time, that no Issue triable by twelue or more Jurors this next Terme, shall receiue triall in any of his Maiesties Courts of Kings Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer, And that neither any Jurors summoned, or to be summoned to appeare at any Returne or day of this next Terme, shall appeare for triall of any such Issue, vnlesse it be for high Treason, or any matters or causes Criminall, Nor any witnesse either serued, or to be serued with Processe or otherwise, shal appeare, or giue in euidence for triall of any such Issue, (Treasons, and matters or causes criminall excepted) but that both Jurors and Witnesses may safely, according to his Maiesties gracious meaning herein expressed, reside and employ them in or about their owne affaires, without any forfeiture, penaltie, or losse whatsoeuer in that behalfe.

And whereas by the sayd former Proclamation his Maiesties pleasure and commandement was, That notwithstanding the sayd former Adiournement, All Collectors, Receiuers, Sheriffes, and other Accomptants, and all other persons that should or ought to accompt, or pay any summe or summes of money in any of his Maiesties Courts of Exchequer, Courts of Wards and Liueries, and of his Dutchie of Lancaster, or in any of them, or to

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enter into any Accompt in any of the same Courts, should repaire vnto his Maiesties house of Richmond, where his highnesse had appointed such Officers and ministers, as for that purpose his Maiesty had thought expedient, and there to pay and doe in euery behalfe, as though no such Proclamation of Adiournement had bene had or made: And his highnesse further pleasure and commandement was, That all Sheriffes should returne their Writs and Processe against all such Accomptants and debters at the dayes therein appointed: And if any person or persons, who ought to accompt or pay any summe or summes of money to his Maiestie in any of the Courts and places aforesaid, should make default therein, That then his highnesse Writs and Processes should be awarded and sent forth against euery such person and persons, and the same to be duely and orderly serued and returned by the Sheriffes and Officers thereunto appointed, in such like maner and forme as the same should haue bene, if the said former Proclamation had not bene made: And if any Sheriffe or other Officer should make default, or bee negligent in seruing, executing, or returning of any the Writs and Processe aforesayd, That then euery such Sheriffe and other Officer shall incurre such paines and penalties, as by the said Courts or any of them should be tared and assessed: Now his Maiesties pleasure and commandement is, That all the said Collectors, Receiuers, Sheriffes, and other Accomptants, and all other persons that shall or ought to accompt or pay any summe or summes of money, in any of his Maiesties said Courts of Exchequer, Courts of Wards and Liueries, and of his Duchy of Lancaster, or in any of them, or to enter into any Accompt in any of the sayd Courts, shall from henceforth vntil the end of the next Terme, repaire vnto his Maiesties said house of Richmond, where his highnesse hath appointed such Officers and ministers as for that purpose hath bene thought expedient, and there al and euery thing and things to be performed, done, obserued, and proceeded with in such maner and forme, as by the sayd former Proclamation herein before recited, is prescribed and commanded.

And further, his Maiestie considering that if there should happen to be any accesse and apparance of his louing Subiects at the said City of Winchester during the residue of the Terme, of such as haue had the Plague in their houses, or haue bene themselues infected therewith, There might ensue great perill and damage to those that haue as yet bene cleare thereof, and so further inconuenience might grow thereby to the rest of the Realme: His highnesse therefore, for the auoyding thereof, doeth straitly charge and

command, That no such person or persons who haue bene so infected, or haue had the Plague in their houses at any time since the twentieth day of July last, of what estate or degree soeuer he or they be, shall repaire to the said City of Winchester during the residue of the said Terme, except he or they shalbe commanded by speciall Processe, or otherwise haue speciall commandement for his or their personall appearance. And yet neuertheiesse, euery such person or persons so infected before his or their repaire to the said City of Winchester, shall before hee or they enter into any house within the said City or Suburbs thereof, openly notifie and declare by some message his or their estate touching his or their infection, with the cause for the which he or they shalbe called by Processe or other commandement, to such person or persons as shalbe appointed by the Lord Chancellor of England, to haue the charge of the gates and entries into the sayd City; So as if the sayd party shalbe ordered to come into the City, or into any Court within the sayd City, the same shall after during the time of his or their abode there, beare or hold vp in his or their hand vpright to be seene one red Rod of the length of one yard or more, vpon paine of his Maiesties displeasure, and imprisonment of their bodies during his highnesse pleasure.

And further his Maiesty straitly chargeth and commandeth all Justices of Peace of the said County of Southampton, dwelling within twelue miles of the said City, and all Bayliffes, Constables, and head Officers of any Boroughes, townes, villages or hamlets within eight miles of the said City, That they and euery of them shall from and after the day of the proclayming of this Proclamation within the sayd County, doe their best indeuours to make, set forth, obserue, and cause to be obserued such good Orders, as by the goodnesse of God may tend most to the preseruation of all places within the same circuit of eight miles from infection of the plague: And for that purpose to assemble themselues together weekely at some conuenient place in the sayd County from the time of the publishing of this Proclamation, vntill the end of the residue of the said Terme, aswell for the deuising, as for the execution of such good Orders. And that the said Justices of Peace shal in the first day of the sitting in the residue of the Terme, signifie and declare vnto the Lord Chancellor of England, all that they and the said Constables and other the said Officers shal then haue done in and about the premisses, and shall also from time to time folow such directions as they shal receiue from the said Lord Chancellour and other of his Maiesties Councell at the sayd City, tending to the preseruation of the places within the circuit

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aboue ſpecified from the ſaid infection of the Plague, Not doubting but that aſwell the ſaid Iuſtices, as other the inferiour Officers will carefully diſcharge their duety in that behalfe, as they tender the continuance of his Maieſties fauour, and wil anſwere for the contrary at their perils.

Giuen at his Maieſties Citie of Winchester the 18. day of October, in the firſt yeere of his reigne of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland the ſeuen and thirtieth.

Anno Dom. 1603.

¶ A Proclamation concerning ſuch as ſeditiouſly ſeeke reformation in Church matters.

AS we haue euer from our infancie had manifold proofes of Gods great goodneſſe towards vs in his protecting of vs from many dangers of our Perſon, very neerely threatning vs, and none more notorious then his happy conducting of vs in the late caſe of our ſucceſſion to this Crowne, which contrary to moſt mens expectation we haue receiued with more quiet and concurrence of good will of our people (otherwiſe perhaps of different diſpoſitions) then euer in like accident hath bene ſeene: So doe we thinke that the memory of his benefits ought to be a continuall ſolicitation to vs to ſhew our ſelues thankefull to his diuine Maieſtie, wherein ſoeuer opportunitie ſhalbe offered vs to doe him ſeruice, but eſpecially in things concerning his honour and Seruice, and the furtherance of the Goſpel, which is the duety moſt beſeeming Royall authority. Wherefore after our entry into this Kingdome, when we had receiued information of the ſtate thereof at the deceaſe of the Queene our ſiſter of famous memory, Although we found the whole Body thereof in generall by the wiſedome of her ſelfe and care of thoſe who had the adminiſtration therof vnder her, in ſuch good ſtate of health as did greatly commend their wiſedomes, as well in the Politique part of it, as alſo in the Eccleſiaſticall, whereof ſince we haue vnderſtood the forme and frame, wee are perſwaded that both the conſtitution and doctrine thereof is agreeable to Gods word, and neere to the condition of the Primitiue Church: Yet forasmuch as experience doeth ſhew dayly, that the Church militant is neuer ſo well conſtituted in any forme of Policie, but that the imperfections of men who haue the exerciſe thereof, doe with time, though inſenſibly, bring in ſome corruptions: As alſo for that informations

were dayly brought vnto vs by diuers, that some things vsed in this Church were both scandalous to many seeming zealous, and gaue aduantage to the aduersaries, We conceiued that no subiect could be so fit for vs to shew our thankefulnesse to God, as vpon serious examination of the state of this Church, to redeeme it from such scandals, as both by the one side and the other were layd vpon it. For our instruction wherein, we appointed a meeting to be had before our selfe and our Counsell, of diuers of the Bishops and other learned men, the first day of the next moneth, by whose information and aduice we might gouerne our proceeding therein, if we found cause of amendment. But by reason of the sicknesse reigning in many places of our kingdome, the vnseasonable time of the yeere for trauaile, and the incommoditie of the place of our abode for such an assembly, we were constrained to deferre it till after Christmas: At which Consultation we shall both more particularly vnderstand the state of the Church, and receiue thereby light to iudge whether there be indeed any such enormities as are pretended, and know how to proceed to the redresse. But this our godly purpose we finde hath bene misconstrued by some mens spirits, whose heat tendeth rather to combustion then reformation, as appeareth by the cour[illegible] they haue taken, Some vling publique Inuectiues against the state Ecclesiasticall here established, some contemning their Authoritie and the Processes of their Courts, some gathering subscriptions of multitudes of vulgar persons to Supplications to be exhibited to vs to craue that Reformation, which if there be cause to make, is more in our heart then in theirs. All which courses it is apparant to all men are vnlawfull and doe sauour of tumult, sedition, and violence, and not of such a Christian modestie as beseemeth those, who for pieties sake onely desire redresse of things they thinke to be amisse, and cannot but be the occasions of dissentious partialities, and perhaps of greater inconueniences among our people.

For preuenting whereof, We haue thought it necessary to make publique declaration to all our Subiects, that as we haue reason to thinke the estate of the Church here established, and the degrees and orders of Ministers gouerning the same, to be agreeable to the word of God, and the forme of the Primitiue Church, hauing found the same blessed in the reigne of the late Queene, with great increase of the Gospel, and with a most happy & long peace in the politique State, which two things, the true seruice of God, and happinesse of the State doe commonly concurre together; So are wee not ignorant, that time may haue brought in some

some corruptions, which may deserue a reuiew and amendement, which if by the assembly intended by vs we shall finde to be so in deed, we will therein proceed according to the Lawes and customes of this Realme by aduise of our Councell, or in our high Court of Parliament, or by Conuocation of our Clergie, as we shall finde reason to leade vs; not doubting but that in such an orderly proceeding, we shall haue the Prelates and others of our Clergie no lesse willing, and farre more able to affoord vs their duety and seruice, then any other whose zeale goeth so fast before their discretion. Vpon which our Princely care, our pleasure is, that all our Subiects doe repose themselues, and leaue to our conscience that which to vs onely apperteineth, auoyding all vnlawfull and factious maner of proceeding, for that hereafter if any shall either by gathering the subscriptions of multitudes to Supplications, by contemptuous behauiour of any authority by the Lawes resting in Ecclesiasticall persons, by open inuectiues and vndecent speeches either in the Pulpit or otherwise, or by disobedience to the processes proceeding from their Iurisdiction, giue vs cause to thinke that he hath a more vnquiet spirit then becommeth any priuate person to haue toward publike authoritie, we will make it appeare by their chastisement, how farre such a maner of proceeding is displeasing to vs, and that we finde that these Reformers vnder pretended zeale affect Noueltie, and so confusion in all estates, whereas our purpose and resolution euer was, and now is to preserue the estate aswell Ecclesiasticall as Politike, in such forme as wee haue found it established by the Lawes here, reforming onely the abuses which wee shall apparantly finde prooued, And that also to doe by such mature aduise and deliberation, as we haue aboue mentioned. Wherefore we admonish all men hereby to take warning, as they will answere the contrary at their perill.

Giuen vnder our hand at Wilton the 24. day of October, of our Reigne of England France and Ireland the first, and of Scotland the thirtieth and seuenth yeere. Anno Dom. 1603.

¶ A Proclamation against the vnlawfull conueying of goods betweene the two Realmes of England and Scotland.

WHereas wee are giuen to vnderstand, that since our entrie into this Kingdome, many of our Subiects of our Realme of Scotland, and some also of England (who

(who by ancient Lawes and customes of this Realme are bound to bring all such goods and merchandizes as passe betweene the two Realmes, either to the Citie of Carlile, or to wne of Barwicke (if the same be caried by land) or else to ship the same at some port, whereby our Customes and dueties may be iustly answered to vs, do not obserue our Lawes, but to the intent to defraud vs of our said Customes, doe go with their goods and merchandizes ouer the Fels, and other by-passages, whereby great damage hath bin done to vs, and more is like to be, if the same bee not preuented: We haue therfore thought conuenient hereby straitly to charge and command all our Subiects, as well of the one Realme, as of the other, That none of them presume hereafter to passe any goods from ech Realme to other, but either shipped at some knowen Port, or else through our sayd Citie of Carlile or Towne of Barwicke, vnder paine of confiscation of all goods that shall be seazed passing any other way. And we hereby straitly enioyne all Lieutenants, Deputy-Lieutenants, Iustices of Peace, Maiors, Sheriffes, Bailiffes, Constables, Customers, Comptrollers, Searchers, and all other our Officers, ministers, and louing subiects whatsoeuer, to haue a speciall care and watch to the obseruation of this our pleasure, and to bee aiding and assisting to any that shall giue them information of the passing of goods by indirect wayes, and to seaze or cause the same to be seazed to our vse, as they will answere the contrary at their vttermost perill.

Giuen vnder our hand at Wilton, the fourth day of Nouember, in the first yeere of our Reigne of England, France and Ireland, and the 37. of Scotland. Anno Dom. 1603.

¶ A Proclamation for Transplantation of the Greames.

Forasmuch as all our Subiects in the North parts, who haue felt the smart of the spoiles and outrages done vpon them at our first entrie into this Kingdome by diuers Borderers, but specially by the Greames, cannot bee ignorant what care we haue had that punishment should be done vpon the offenders, hauing for that purpose to our great charge, maintained both Forces to apprehend them, and Commissioners to trie them according to the Law, by whose trauell, namely of our cousin the Earle of Cumberland our Lieutenant there, with assistance of other Commissioners, things are brought to that point, that the

Offenders

Offenders are all in our mercy, and doe all (but specially the Greames) confesse themselues to be no meete persons to liue in those Countreys, And therefore haue humbly beseought vs that they might be remoued to some other parts, where with our gracious fauour, they hope to liue to become new men, and deserue our mercy. Although we doe confesse that we haue rather inclined to this course of mercy, as a thing more agreeable to our Nature, then the taking of so much blood as would be shed if wee should leaue them to the iust censure of the Law: Neuertheless, lest our good Subiects seeing no such execution presently follow of our said Commission, should make other construction thereof, then is cause; We haue thought good to make knowen to them, that this course for the present proceedeth from no alteration of our former detestation of such iniury, or want of care and affection to our good Subiects, oppressed by such heynous offenders; but onely for lacke of meanes to prouide presently for the Transplantation of these Greames elsewhere, to the intent their lands may be inhabited by others of good and honest conuersation. We haue thought it not amisse for better effecting hereof, and for ease of the prisons, to dismisse the vulgar sort of them, retayning their heads and principals for pledges, not onely to be answerable for their foorthcomming when they shall be called for, but for their good behauiour also in the meane season. Of all which our resolution, we require all persons to take notice, and to comfort themselues with full assurance, that they shall finde the effects at all times of our promises in all things tending to the weale of our people.

Giuen at Wilton, the 4. day of December, in the first yeere of our Reigne of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland the seuen and thirtieth. Anno Dom. 1603.

¶ A Proclamation concerning the choice of Knights and Burgesses for the Parliament.

WE haue (before this time) made knowen to our Subiects vpon diuers occasions, that we haue receiued so great contentment in their generall conformitie and submission to all such courses, as might best establish the possession of this Crowne, according to the right of our Succession, as it would euer nourish in vs an earnest desire to shew our selues carefull in all things, to preserue their greatest affection, and to answere

anſwere that expectation, which (by their ioyfull maner of receiuing vs) wee perceiued they had conceiued of our gouernment; whereof, as we well know, that Princes cannot yeeld, more generall, more cleare, or profitable proofe to their people, then by redreſſing abuſes, wherewith they finde their Subiects iuſtly grieued, either in conſtitution, or adminiſtration of their Lawes in being, or by ſeeking to eſtabliſh new Lawes for them, agreeable to the rules of Juſtice, whenſoeuer time doeth diſcouer any defects in the former Policy, or when accidents in the State of any Common wealth require new ordinances: So ſeeing both theſe things (which are of ſo great moment in a State) haue accuſtomed to be conſidered and ordered (as in this, ſo in other well gouerned Common wealths) by a Lawfull aſſembly of the three Eſtates of the Realme, commonly called The Parliament; wee were deſirous to haue ſummoned them long ſince for that purpoſe, if the Infection (reigning in the City of London, and other places of our Kingdome) would haue permitted the concourſe of ſo great a multitude into one place, as that Aſſembly muſt neceſſarily bring with it. Which great contagion being now by the goodneſſe of God abated, and likely (as we hope) to be ſhortly quite extinguiſhed in and about the ſaid City, we haue reſolued to hold a Parliament at our City of Weſtminſter, as ſoone as we ſhall finde, that the ſame may be done without the peril aforeſaid. In which, as God doeth know, that we haue nothing to propound for ſatisfaction of any priuate deſire, or particular profit of our owne, but meerely and onely to conſult and reſolue with our louing Subiects of all thoſe things, which may beſt eſtabliſh the publike good, with the generall ſafety and tranquillity of this Realme: (on which it hath pleaſed God to multiply ſo many bleſſings) ſo to the intent that this aſſembly of our Parliament (being grounded vpon ſo ſincere an intent on our part) may be matched with a like integritie on theirs, And as it is the firſt in our Reigne, ſo to be found not onely worthy of the high Title it beareth, to be the higheſt Counſell of the kingdome, but alſo to be a preſident for hereafter of the true vſe of Parliaments, We haue bethought our ſelfe, of as many wayes and meanes, as may be, to preuent thoſe inconueniences, which dayly ariſe and multiply by the peruerting of thoſe ancient good orders, which were deuiſed by the wiſedome of former times to bee obſerued in calling of Parliaments.

Amongſt which, becauſe there is no one point of greater conſequence, then the well chuſing of Knights and Burgeſſes, who as they doe preſent the body of the third eſtate, ſo being eligible by

multitude

multitude there are often many vnfit persons appointed for that Seruice: And where it is so well knowen to euery priuate man of wit and iudgement (much more to vs who haue had so long experience of Kingly gouernment) how ill effects doe follow, when such as haue to doe in matters of Common wealth, shall come to that great & common Councell, with other then publike minds, sincere, and voyd of any factious humour or dependencie: We doe hereby straitly charge and admonish all persons interessed in the choise of Knights for the Shires, First, that the Knights for the County be selected out of the principall knights or Gentlemen of sufficient habilitie within that County wherein they are chosen: And for the Burgesses, that choice be made of men of sufficiency and discretion without any partiall respects, or factious combination, which alwayes breed suspitions, that more care is taken to compasse priuate ends, then to prouide for making good and wholesome Lawes for the Realme. And because it is no more possible to draw sound Counsels and resolutions from inconsiderate or insufficient spirits, then to haue a sound or healthfull body composed of weake and imperfect members: We doe likewise admonish all persons to whom it doeth appertaine, That seeing the dealing in causes of Parliament, requires conueniencie of yeeres and experience, there may be great heed taken by all those that will be accompted louers of their Countrey, That both Knights and Burgesses may be chosen accordingly, without desire in any particuler men to please parents or friends, that often speake for their children or kinne, though they be very yong, and little able to discerne what Lawes are fit to binde a Common-wealth, To the consultation whereof those persons would be selected principally, of whose grauitie and modest conuersation men are likest generally to conceiue best opinion.

Next and aboue all things, concerning that one of the maine pillars of this Estate, is the preseruation of Vnitie in the profession of sincere Religion of Almighty God: We doe also admonish, that there be great care taken, to auoyd the choice of any persons either noted for their superstitious blindnesse one way, or for their turbulent humors other wayes: because their disorderly and vnquiet spirits, will disturbe all the discreet and modest proceeding in that greatest and graueſt Councill. Further we do command, that an expresse care be had, that there be not chosen any persons Banquerupts or Outlawed, but men of known good behauiour and sufficient liuelyhood, and such as are not onely tared to the payment of Subsidies and other like charges, but also haue ordinarily payed and satisfied the same, Nothing being more absurd

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in any Common wealth, then to permit those to haue free voices for Law making, by whose owne actes they are exempted from the Lawes protection. Next, that all Shiriffes be charged that they doe not direct any Precept for electing and returning of any Burgesses to or for any ancient Borough towne within their Counties, being so vtterly ruined and decayed, that there are not sufficient Resiants to make such choice, and of whom lawfull election may be made, Also to charge all Cities and Boroughes, and the inhabitants of the same, that none of them seale any Blanckes, referring or leauing to any others to insert the names of any Citizens or Burgesses, to serue for any such City or Borough, but that the inhabitants of euery such City or Borough, doe make open and free Election according to the Law, and set downe the names of the persons whom they choose, before they seale the Certificate.

Furthermore we notifie by these presents, that all Returnes and Certificats of Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, ought and are to be brought to the Chancery, and there to be filed of Record. And if any shall be found to be made contrary to this Proclamation, the same is to be reiected as vnlawfull and insufficient, and the City or Borough to be fined for the same. And if it be found that they haue committed any grosse or wilfull default and contempt in their Election, Returne, or Certificate, That then their Liberties according to the Law, are to be seized into our hands, as forfeited. And if any person take vpon him the place of a knight, citizen, or burgesse, not being duely elected, returned, and sworne according to the Lawes and statutes in that behalfe prouided, and according to the purport, effect and true meaning of this our Proclamation, Then euery person so offending to be fined and imprisoned for the same.

We do also hereby giue warning to the Lords and others that are to serue in this Parliament, to haue special care, (as they tender our displeasure) That they admit none to haue the name or countenance of their seruants and attendants, during the Parliament, seeing such questions of Priuiledge haue in times past consumed a great part of the time appointed for the Parliament, whereby the seruice for the Realme hath bene hindered, and the Subiects drawen to great charges and expences, by attending much longer then otherwise needed.

Hauing at this time bene the more carefull to set downe a particular Order and forewarning for preuenting of these seuerall abuses afore mentioned, that thereby there may arise at that publike and solemne meeting, such a comely proportion and laudable

sympathy

ſympathy betweene the honourable, iuſt, and neceſſary Lawes that are to be made and eſtabliſhed at this Parliament, and the commendable diſcretion, with all other wiſe and vertuous qualities meet for ſuch perſons as are to be the members and aſſiſters of vs, in ſo honourable, lawfull, and neceſſary an Action, as may both put vs, and all our good Subiects in a ſure expectation of a happy iſſue to follow thereupon: We doubt not but theſe our directions thus made manifeſt, ſhalbe duely obſerued, according to the important conſequence thereof, and the perill of our heauy diſpleaſure to all thoſe that ſhall offend in the contrary.

Giuen at our honour of Hampton Court, the 11. day of Ianuary, in the firſt yeere of our Reigne of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland the ſeuen and thirtieth.

Anno Dom. 1603.

¶ A Proclamation, commanding all Ieſuits, Seminaries and other Prieſts, to depart the Realme by a day appointed.

HAuing after ſome time ſpent in ſetling the Politique affaires of this Realme, of late beſtowed no ſmall labour in compoſing certaine differences wee found among our Clergie about Rites and ceremonies heretofore eſtabliſhed in this Church of England, and reduced the ſame to ſuch an order and forme, as we doubt not but euery ſpirit that is led onely with pietie, and not with humor, ſhalbe therein ſatiſfied: It appeared vnto vs in the debating of thoſe matters, that a greater contagion to our Religion, then could proceed from thoſe light differences, was imminent by perſons common enemies to them both, Namely, the great number of Prieſts both Seminaries and Ieſuits abounding in this Realme, aſwell of ſuch as were here before our comming to this Crowne, as of ſuch as haue reſorted hither ſince, vſing their functions and profeſſions with greater liberty, then heretofore they durſt haue done, partly vpon a vaine confidence of ſome Innouation in matters of Religion to be done by vs, which we neuer intended, nor gaue any man cauſe to expect, and partly vpon the aſſurance of our generall Pardon, granted according to the cuſtome of our progenitors at our Coronation, for offences paſt in the dayes of the late Queene, which Pardons many of the ſaid Prieſtes haue procured vnder our great Seale, and holding themſelues thereby free from the danger of the Lawes, doe with great audacitie exercite all Offices of their

profession, both saying Masses, perswading our Subiects from the Religion established, and reconciling them to the Church of Rome, and by consequence seducing them from the true perswasion, which all Subiects ought to haue of their duety and obedience to vs. Wherefore, forasmuch as by way of prouidence to preserue their people from being corrupted in Religion, pietie and obedience, is not the least part of Royall duety, we hold our selfe obliged both in conscience and in wisedome, to vse all good meanes to keepe our Subiects from being infected with superstitious opinions in matter of Religion, which are not onely pernitious to their owne soules, but the ready way and meanes to corrupt their duety and allegiance, which cannot be any way so surely performed, as by keeping from them the ministers and instruments of that infection, which are the Priests of all sorts ordained in forraine parts, by authority prohibited by the Lawes of this land, Concerning whom therefore we haue thought it fit to publish to all our Subiects this open declaration of our pleasure. That where there be of Priests at this present within our kingdome, be they Regular or without Rule, diuers sorts, some in prison, some at libertie, and of both, some hauing obtained our pardon vnder our great Seale, and some hauing no such pardon: And againe some that were here before our comming into this Realme, and some commen hither since: For all such as are in prison we haue taken order that they shalbe shipped at some conuenient port, and sent out of our Realme as soone as possibly may be, with commandement not to returne againe into any part of our dominions, without our Licence obtained, vpon paine and perill of the Lawes being here in force against them, And for all others who are at libertie, whether hauing sued out our Pardon or not, which we doe aduertise them and all our Subiects, that extending onely to matters done before the death of the late Queene, doth not exempt any Priest from the danger of the Law for his abode here since our succession to the Crowne aboue the time by the Statute limitted.

We doe hereby will and command all maner of Iesuits, Seminaries, and other Priests whatsoeuer, hauing Ordination from any authoritie by the Lawes of this Realme prohibited, to take notice That our pleasure is, that they doe before the nineteenth day of March next ensuing the date hereof, depart forth of our Realme and dominions, And that for that purpose it shalbe lawfull to all Officers of our Ports, to suffer the said Priestes to depart from thence into any forreine parts, betweene this and the said nineteenth day of March: Admonishing and assuring all

such

such Jesuits, Seminaries, and Priests of what sort soeuer, That if any of them shalbe after the said nineteenth day taken within this Realme or any our dominions, or departing now vpon this our pleasure signified, shall hereafter returne into this Realme or any our dominions againe, that they shalbe left to the penaltie of the Lawes here being in force concerning them, without hope of any fauour or remission from vs.

Wherefore we will and command all Archbishops, Bishops, Lieutenants, Justices of Peace, and all other our Officers and ministers whatsoeuer, to be vigilant and carefull after the sayd nineteenth day of March past, to doe their dueties and diligence in discouering and apprehending of all Priests that shall remaine here contrary to this our declaration. Which though perhaps it may seeme to some to presage a greater seueritie towards that sort of our Subiects, who differing in their profession from the Religion by Law established, call themselues Catholikes, then by our proceedings with them hitherto we haue giuen cause to expect: Yet doubt we not, but that when it shalbe considered with indifferent iudgement, what causes haue mooued vs to vse this prouidence against the said Jesuits, Seminaries, and Priests, all men will iustifie vs therein. For to whom is it vnknowen, into what perill our person was like to be drawen, and our Realme vnto confusion not many moneths since, by a conspiracie first conceiued by persons of that sort, who hauing prevailed with some, had vndertaken to draw multitudes of others to assist the same, by the authority of their perswasions and motiues grounded chiefly vpon matter of conscience and Religion? Which when other Princes shall duely obserue, we assure our selues they will no way conceiue that this alteration groweth from any change of disposition now more exasperate then heretofore, but out of necessary prouidence to preuent perils otherwise inevitable, considering that their absolute submission to forreine Jurisdiction at their first taking of Orders, doeth leaue so conditionall an authority to Kings ouer their Subiects, as the same power by which they were made, may dispense at pleasure with the straitest band of loyalty and loue betweene a King and his people. Amongst which forreine powers, although we acknowledge our selues personally so much beholding to the now Bishop of Rome for his kinde Offices and priuate temporall cariage towards vs in many things, as we shall bee euer ready to requite the same towards him, (as Bishop of Rome in state and condition of a Secular Prince) Yet when we consider and obserue the course and claime of that Sea, we haue no reason to imagine, that Princes of our

Religion and profession, can expect any assurance long to continue, vnlesse it might be assented by mediation of other Princes Christian, that some good course might be taken (by a generall Councell free and lawfully called) to plucke vp those roots of dangers and iealousies which arise for cause of Religion as well betweene Princes and Princes, as betweene them and their Subiects, and to make it manifest that no State or Potentate either hath or can challenge power to dispose of earthly Kingdomes or Monarchies, or to dispense with Subiects obedience to their naturall Soueraignes: In which charitable Action, there is no Prince liuing, that will be readier then we shall be to concurre euen to the vttermost of our power, not onely out of particular disposition to liue peaceably with all States and Princes of Christendome, but because such a setled amitie might (by an vnion in Religion) be established among Christian Princes, as might enable vs all to resist the common Enemie.

Giuen at our Pallace of Westminster the xxij. day of February, in in the first yeere of our Reigne of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland the seuen and thirtieth.

Anno Dom. 1603.

¶ A Proclamation for the Authorizing and Vniformitie of the Booke of Common Prayer to be vsed throughout the Realme.

ALthough it cannot be vnknowen to our Subiects by the former Declarations wee haue published, what our purposes and proceedings haue bene in matters of Religion since our comming to this Crowne: Yet the same being now by vs reduced to a setled forme, we haue occasion to repeat somewhat of that which hath passed; And how at our very first entry into the Realme being intertained and importuned with informations of sundry Ministers, complayning of the errors and imperfections of the Church here, as well in matter of Doctrine as of Discipline; Although we had no reason to presume that things were so farre amisse, as was pretended, because we had seene the Kingdome vnder that forme of Religion which by Law was established in the dayes of the late Queene of famous memory, blessed with a peace and prosperitie, both extraordinary and of many yeeres continuance (a strong euidence that God was therewith well pleased,) Yet because the importunitie of the Complayners

was

was great, their affirmations vehement, and the zeale wherewith the same did seeme to be accompanied, very specious; Wee were mooued thereby to make it our occasion to discharge that duety which is the chiefest of all Kingly dueties, That is, to settle the affaires of Religion, & the Seruice of God before their owne. Which while wee were in hand to doe, as the Contagion of the sickenesse raigning in our City of London and other places would permit an assembly of persons meete for that purpose; Some of those who misliked the state of Religion here established, presuming more of our intents then euer wee gaue them cause to doe, and transported with humor, began such proceedings as did rather raise a scandal in the Church, then take offence away. For both they vsed formes of publique seruing of God not here allowed, held assemblies without Authority, & did other things carying a very apparant shew of sedition, more then of zeale: whom we restrained by a former Proclamatiō in the moneth of October last, and gaue intimation of the Conference we intended to be had with as much speede as conueniently could be, for the ordering of those things of the Church, which accordingly followed in the moneth of January last at our Honour of Hampton Court, where before our selfe, and our Priuy Counsell were assembled many of the graueſt Bishops and Prelats of the Realme, and many other learned men, as well of those that are conformable to the State of the Church established, as of those that dissented: Among whom, what our paines were, what our patience in hearing and replying, and what the indifferencie and vprightnes of our Iudgment in determining, we leaue to the report of those who heard the same, contenting our selfe with the sincerities of our owne heart therein. But we cannot conceale, that the successe of that Conference was such as happeneth to many other things, which mouing great expectation before they be entred into, in their issue produce small effects. For we found mighty and vehement Informations supported with so weake and slender proofes, as it appeared vnto vs and our Councell, that there was no cause why any change should haue bene at all in that which was most impugned, the Booke of Common Prayer, conteyning the forme of the publike Seruice of God here established, neither in the doctrine which appeared to be sincere, nor in the formes and Rites which were iustified out of the practise of the Primitiue Church. Notwithstanding we thought meete, with consent of the Bishops and other learned men there present, That some small things might rather be explaned then changed; not that the same might not very well haue bene borne with by men who would haue

made a reasonable construction of them: but for that in a matter concerning the Seruice of God we were nice, or rather iealous, that the publique forme thereof should be free not onely from blame, but from suspition, so as neither the common Aduersary should haue aduantage to wrest ought therein conteined, to other sence then the Church of England intendeth, nor any troublesome or ignorant person of this Church be able to take the least occasion of cauill against it: And for that purpose gaue foorth our Commission vnder our great Seale of England to the Archbishop of Canterbury and others, according to the forme which the Lawes of this Realme in like case prescribe to be vsed, to make the said explanation, and to cause the whole Booke of Common Prayer, with the same explanations, to be newly printed. Which being now done, and established anew after so serious a deliberation; Although we doubt not, but all our Subiects, both Ministers and others will receiue the same with such reuerence as apperteineth, and conforme themselues thereunto euery man in that which him concerneth: Yet haue we thought it necessary, to make knowen by Proclamation our authorizing of the same, And to require and enioyne all men, aswel Ecclesiasticall as Temporall, to conforme themselues vnto it, and to the practise thereof, as the onely Publike forme of seruing of God, established and allowed to be in this Realme. And the rather, for that all the learned men, who were there present, aswel of the Bishops as others, promised their conformitie in the practise of it, onely making sute to vs, that some few might be borne with for a time.

Wherefore we require all Archbishops, Bishops, and all other publique Ministers aswell Ecclesiasticall as Ciuill, to doe their dueties in causing the same to be obeyed, and in punishing the offendours according to the Lawes of the Realme heretofore established, for the authorizing of the said Booke of Common Prayer. And we thinke it also necessary, that the said Archbishops, and Bishops, doe each of them in his Prouince and Dioceese take order, That euery Parish doe procure to themselues within such time as they shall thinke good to limit, one of the said Bookes so explained. And last of all we doe admonish all men, that hereafter they shall not expect nor attempt any further alteration in the Common & Publique forme of Gods Seruice, from this which is now established, for that neither will wee giue way to any to presume, that our owne iudgement hauing determined in a matter of this weight, shalbe swayed to alteration by the friuolous suggestions of any light spirit: neither are we ignorant of the inconueniences that doe arise in gouernment, by admitting innouation

uation in things once setled by mature deliberation: And how necessary it is to vse constancie in the vpholding of the publique determinations of States, for that such is the vnquietnesse and vnstedfastnesse of some dispositions, affecting euery yeere new formes of things, as, if they should be followed in their inconstancie, would make all actions of States ridiculous and contemptible: whereas the stedfast maintayning of things by good aduise established, is the weale of all Common wealths.

Giuen at our Pallace of Westminster the fifth day of March, in the first yeere of our reigne of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland the seuen and thirtieth.

Anno Dom. 1603.

¶ Orders for thorow Posts, and Curriers, riding in Post in our affaires.

THe Lords of the priuie Counsell endeuouring heretofore the like furtherance of the seruice of the State, aswell in horsing such as ride on their Princes affaires, as the speedy dispatch of Packets in all places, where Posts were erected and ordeined, considering, that for the seruice of the one, a daily fee is allowed, and for the other no certaine wages at all, but the hire of the horses let out, and that often ill paide, whereby they stand not so bound to the one, as to attend the other: And that the townes and Countreys besides became many wayes vered and perplexed, by the ouer great libertie of Riders in Poste, specially by such as pretend publike seruice by speciall Commission, contrary to the Kings meaning or their Lordships Orders: Who minding nothing more, then the particular good of his seruants and Subiects: for the benefite of the one, reliefe of the other, and more regard to the good vsage of all Owners of horses, and the beasts themselues, did thinke it expedient, to digest and set downe sundry necessary Orders indifferent for all parties to obserue and follow. Which Orders being by vs reuiewed and considered, are now according to the necessitie of the times, thought meete to be eftsoones allowed and published. The execution whereof we seriously recommending to the Master and Controller of all our Posts, for the better warranting and directing of Posts, so farre as this seruice may concerne them, Wee doe hereby straightly charge and command, all and euery Lieutenants of Shires, deputie Lieutenants, Justices of all Assises and peace, Sheriffes, Maiors, Bailiffes, Constables, Headboroughs, and all other his

Officers,

Officers, Ministers, and louing Subiects, to be ayding and assisting to the same, with their vtmost helpe, authoritie and countenance where need shall require, as they tender the furtherance of the seruice of the State, and our displeasure.

1 First it is ordered, That in all places where Posts are layde for the Packet, they also as persons most fit, shall haue the benefit and preheminence of letting, furnishing, and appointing of horses to all riding in Poste, (that is to say) with Horne and Guide by Commission or otherwise, And to that end shall keepe, and entertaine of their owne, or haue in a readinesse vnder their direction, such and so many able and sufficient Post horses, with conuenient furniture, as their owne abilities will beare, or that the contributary prouision of the townes and Countreys shal enable them vnto, or afford. And if it fall out that Curriers or thorow-Posts, riding in our affaires by speciall Commission come so thicke, or in such numbers, that their ordinary prouision will not suffice, then the Constables of the places where they dwell, with the assistance of the chiefe Magistrates there, and of the Countreys adioyning, (being required in our name) shall take vp, bring in, and supply the Posts with horses where they may be had or hired.

2 And like as in the Orders for the carrying of the Packets, the furtherance of our seruice and the State, is onely aymed at, so in this it is intended, that none be holden to ride on publique affaires, but with speciall Commission, and the same signed either by one of our principall Secretaries of State, or sixe at the least of our priuy Counsell, or the Master and Comptroller generall of the Posts, for all iourneys outwards, and from the Court onely. And to the Court, the Lords of the priuie Counsell of Scotland, any Lieutenant, Deputie or Gouernours in Ireland, the Presidents of Counsels, or Vicepresidents established in the North, or in the Marches of Wales, the Gouernour of Barwicke, Any Ambassadour, Gouernours of townes, or Agents beyond the Seas, The Warden of the Cinque Ports, or his Lieutenant of Douer, specially sending to the Court, to the body of the Counsel, or Secretaries of State, or any Packet so directed, that it may appeare, the partie dispatched therewith, rideth in our speciall affaires, (the Ambassadors of forreine Princes within this our Realme, and the ordinary Posts for France and Flanders allowed, and by their badges sufficiently commissionated, excepted) and of all such so riding in publike affaires, it shall be lawfull for the Posts, or the Owners of the horses, to demand for the hire of ech horse after the rate of two pence halfe-peny the mile, (besides the Guides groats.) But of all others riding poste with horne and

Guide,

Guide, about their priuate businesses, the hire and prices are left to the parties discretions to agree and compound within themselues.

3 It shal not be lawful for any person whatsoeuer riding in post by Commission or otherwise, to take and ride away the horse or horses of any man, Post or other, not hauing first and aforehand fully payd and satisfied for the price and hire vnto the Owners or the Post for them, nor ride them further then the next immediate Stage without changing, without the knowledge and consent of the Post of the Stage, by whom he rideth in post, nor charge any horse so taken to ride in poste with any Male, or burden, (besides his Rider) that exceedeth the weight of thirtie pounds: Neither shall any man so riding in poste, offer to ride any mans horse aboue seuen miles the houre in Summer, viz. From the first of April, till the last of September, nor aboue sixe in Winter, which shall bee accounted the rest of the yeere: And if any shall wilfully disobey herein or in any point hereof to the manifest hurt or hinderance of the horse or his Owner, The Officers & Magistrates of the place vpon complaint made, shall stay the parties offending vntill they haue giuen present satisfaction, or sufficient securitie to repay the damage.

4 Finally, as it is onely intended that our seruice in this kind, be at all hands furthered, and the Posts to that end, in all their wants and wrongs to right themselues by the helpe and authoritie of the Magistrates, Townes and Countreys as aboueſaid: So if the seruice shall seeme vnto any Post a burden ouer great for his priuate state to beare and vndertake, and the townes and Countreys (notwithstanding the ease and quiet they reape thereby) no way willing to countenance, encourage or enable him thereto: or otherwise in regard of yeeres or indisposition, shall not see reason to vnderlie the charge, and trouble of the seruice, as being a hinderance to his speciall duetie in the seruice of the Packet: The Post in such case attending his peculiar charge, the Constables, and Magistrates of the places shall take order from time to time, that horses be prouided for all riding in poste by Commission, or specially sent in our affaires as beforesaid, in such sort as they were subiect to doe before there were any Posts there, and as in places where are yet no standing Postes at all. Vnto whom also our pleasure is, that these Orders shall bee in force, and auaileable (being deliuered them from the Master and Comptroller of the Posts) so farre as they, and any branch of them may concerne the furtherance of publike seruice, or their owne reliefe.

¶ Orders

¶Orders for the Posts of our Realmes, and for all men to obserue and obey in the speedy carriage of Packets, directed for our Affaires.

WHereas heretofore the Lords of the Priuie Counsell to the Queene our Sister deceased, for great and weighty causes concerning the State, haue endeuoured to set downe, and publish sundry Orders, and generall directions for matters of Posting, especially for the speedy dispatch of Packets and Letters importing the Princes immediate Affaires, the colour whereof seruing priuate turnes, hath greatly frustrated their endeuours:

It is now therefore, for the better warrantise and direction of our Posts, thought meet and conuenient, that the former Orders be reuiued, and (according to the necessity of the times) renewed and published in our name in maner as followeth.

1. First, euery Post receiuing a dayly fee, and entertained specially for the Packet, according to the proportion of his wages by the day, shall keepe certaine Horses, to the number of two at the least, with furniture conuenient, and those alwayes to haue at hand in a readinesse to runne with our Packets onely in Post, so soone as the same are brought to his hands. He shall haue also two Bags of Leather at the least well lined with Bayes or Cotton, to cary the Packet in, and Hornes to sound and blow, as oft as he meets company, or foure times in euery mile.

2. Euery Post thus furnished, shall at all houres receiue and cary, or send away, all Packets or Letters brought vnto him, directed for our speciall Affaires, dated on the outside, with the time and place of their first deliuery, and subscribed by the hands of our Principall Secretaries, and Master and Comptroller generall of the Postes: And for matters of the Nauy, or to the Maritime Forts vpon the Sea coast, or principall Port Townes, by our Admirall of England: For matters of the Cinque Ports, by our Warden: For matters of Scotland, by our Treasurer and Secretary of Scotland: And for Ireland, by our Lieutenant the L. Mountioy, Or addressed to them in the proper businesse of their places, or to the body of our Counsell, from what persons or places whatsoeuer: Of whose names, and addresse onely, the Posts shall take notice, according to the first institution, and originall vse of their seruice, and of none other.

3 Euery

3. Euery Poſt ſo receiuing our Packets, directed and ſubſcribed as abouesaid, ſhall withim one quarter of an houre at the moſt after they come to his handes, diſpatch them away in Poſt, and ſhall runne therewith in Sommer (that is, from the firſt of Aprill to the laſt of September) after ſeuen miles the houre: and in Winter (which ſhall be eſteemed the reſt of the yeere) after fiue miles the houre at the leaſt, as the wayes affoord, and the weather fall out.

4. And that it may appeare from time to time (when, and as often as it ſhalbe required) with what care and diligence the ſeruice is at al hands applyed and perfoꝛmed, Euery Poſt ſhall keepe a large and faire leger Paper Booke to enter our Packets in, as they ſhalbe bꝛought vnto him, with the day of the moneth, houre of the day oꝛ night, that they came firſt to his handes, together with the name of him oꝛ them, by whom oꝛ vnto whom they were ſubſcribed and directed, taking and entring onely ſuch foꝛ our Packets, as come warranted as aforeſaid, and all others to paſſe as By-letters.

5. Laſtly, to the end that the Poſts generally may the better attend their ſeuerall ſeruices, and perfoꝛme their dueties in that behalfe, Our pleaſure is, that they and euery of them ſhall bꝛooke and enioy the benefit of all foꝛmer fauours allowed them, namely, That they and their ſeruants be holden free and exempted from all Preſts and attendances at Aſſiſes, Seſſions, Inqueſts, and Muſters.

Signed by his Maieſtie, and ſubſcribed by Sir Iohn Stanhop knight, Maſter and Comptroller generall of his Highneſſe Poſtes.

Anno Dom. 1603.

ANNO

ANNO SECVNDO IACOBI REGIS.

¶ A Proclamation for the true winding or folding of Wools.

WHereas in the Parliament holden in the seuen and twentieth yeere of the Reigne of our most noble Progenitor Edward the third late King of England, It is enacted, and ordeined amongst other things, That all Woolpackers, and Winders of wools should be sworne, and take a corporall oath before the Maior of the Staple for the time being, truely and iustly to winde and packe all the Wools within the Realme; By force of which Statute the fellowship of Wool-winders, otherwise called Woolmen, are bound iustly and truely to winde and packe all such wools, as they meddle with throughout the Realme, to the publike good and commoditie of the whole Realme, By force of which Statute, and by the good Ordinances made by the said fellowship, the said wools haue bin euer since iustly and truely wound and packed, vntill now of late diuers and many persons (contrary to the same Statute) taking vpon them to be Wool winders in many places of this Realme, neither being sworne, nor expert in winding & folding of wools, of which some be Glouers, Tailers, Weauers, Cordwainers, Barbers, Husbandmen, and other Artificers, haue gone about, and daily doe goe about throwout this Realme in many places, practizing themselues in winding and folding of the sayd wools, by the procurement and meanes of the Owners, and Breeders of the sayd wools, and doe wind vp, and deceitfully put into the sayd fleeces of wooll, sand, stones, dust, pitch, tarre, clay, yron, lead, double markes, shorlocks, doung, lambes wooll, clockets, lockes, hinder-shankes, tailes, washlocks, cummer, and many other deceiueable things, not onely to the great slander of this Realme, but to the great losse and preiudice of his Maiesties subiects, vsing the craft

and feat of Clothmaking within this Realme, and to the great abuſe and deceit of Merchants, and others, buyers of the ſame.

For reformation and redreſſe whereof, The Kings moſt excellent Maieſtie, by the aduice of his Priuie Counſell, ſtraitly chargeth and commandeth, That no manner of perſon or perſons, whatſoeuer he or they be, at any time hereafter goe about, or take vpon him or them to winde or fold any manner of Wools in any Countrey where woolls are accuſtomed to be wrought, had or vſed, or in the Counties of Northampton, Lincolne, Leiceſter, or Rutland, for any Merchant of the Staple, Clothier or buyers, before he or they ſhall be admitted and allowed, by the Maſter and Wardens of the Company and fellowſhip of the Woolmen of the Citie of London, or one of them for the time being, to the intent that he and they ſhalbe expert, and haue knowledge in the ſayd craft or myſterie, for the true winding and folding of wools. And that euery perſon and perſons ſo allowed and admitted for an able and lawfull workeman, or workmen in forme aforeſaid, ſhall haue a Teſtimoniall or Certificate of his allowance and admittance, vnder the Seale of the Maior of the Staple at Weſtminſter for the time being; And that none of the ſayd perſons ſo allowed and admitted, or that ſhalbe ſo allowed and admitted, ſhal goe about, or take vpon him or them, to Winde or fold any wools before he or they haue taken a corporal othe before the ſaid Maior for the time being, That he or they ſhall truely and iuſtly without deceit, winde, or fold all and ſinguler ſuch Wooll, or Woolls, as he or they ſhall take vpon him or them to winde or fold, and ſhall not commit, vſe, or practiſe any deceit or guile therein, vpon paine that euery perſon which ſhall take vpon him to winde or fold any maner of Wools being not admitted and ſworne, as is aforeſaid, or which ſhall commit, vſe, or practize any deceit or guile therein againſt this our Proclamation, or againſt any the Lawes and ſtatutes, in that behalfe made and prouided, ſhall ſuffer impriſonment ten dayes, and to be ſet vpon the pillorie in the next Market towne, with a fleece of Wooll hanging about his necke, according to the tenour of a Proclamation heretofore ſet foorth in the fifth yere of the reigne of our late deceaſed brother of famous memory King Edward the firſt, And of one other Proclamation ſet out by our late ſiſter Elizabeth the Queenes Maieſtie deceaſed, bearing date the tenth day of Auguſt in the fourth yeere of her reigne.

And his Maieſtie further ſtraitly chargeth and commandeth that no Grower, Breeder, Brogger or gatherer of any Wools in any his Highneſſe Counties where Wools are accuſtomed to be wrought by ſworne men, or in the ſaid Counties of Northamp-

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ton, Lincolne, Leicester, and Rutland, shall at any time hereafter set on worke any Woolfolder, or Woolwinder, to fold or winde his or their Wooll or Wools, vnlesse the said Woolfolder, or Woolwinder bring with him or them a Testimoniall, or certificat, vnder the Seale of the said Maior of the Staple at Westminster for the time being: Testifying him or them to be sworne and admitted for an able workeman to fold and winde Woolls in maner and forme as is aforesaid, vpon like paine as is aboue expressed.

And further where by an Act made in the 23. yeere of the reigne of our most noble predecessour King Henry the eight of famous memory yet standing in force, It was enacted that no maner of person doe winde or cause to be wound any fleece of Wooll, not being sufficiently Riuered or washed, ne winde, or cause to bee wound within any Fleece any deceiuable things particularly mentioned in the same Act, or any other thing, whereby the fleece may be the more waightier, to the deceit and losse of the Buyer, vpon paine the Seller of any such deceitfull Wools, to forfeit for euery such Fleece fiue pence; His Maiestie hath beene certainely informed, That notwithstanding the sayd good Act and Statute, much deceit is vsed in washing, winding, folding and packing of Woolls, and that for the most part of vnskilfull persons, contrary to the sayd Act and Statute: His highnesse therefore minding to haue the sayd clauses of the said Statute, and all Acts and Statutes touching or in any wise concerning the auoyding of the said deceits, or made, and prouided for the true and lawfull winding, folding, and packing of the said Woolls, by expert and skilfull persons, shalbe from henceforth duely obserued, and put in execution, and the offenders against the same, to be corrected and punished according to the effect and true meaning thereof, doeth straitly charge and command all and euery his Subiects whatsoeuer, to whom it shall and may appertaine, To obserue the true meaning of the sayd Acts, vpon paine of forfeiture of the penalties therein contained, and as they will auoyd his highnesse further displeasure. And further his Maiestie by the aduice aforesaide, straitly chargeth and commaundeth all and euery Justices of peace, Maiors, Sheriffes, Bailiffes, and all other his highnes Officers and Ministers whatsoeuer, to whom it may appertaine within their seuerall Liberties, and precints, That they and euery of them cause euery such Offender and Offenders, to bee punished for euery such offence and offences aboue mentioned, in such sort as is aboue limitted, appoynted and declared. And that euery and whatsoeuer Justice of Peace, Maior, Shiriffe, Bailiffe, or other Officer, doe refuse, or doe not punish, or cause to bee

punished euery ſuch perſon or perſons, ſo to him or them preſented, according to this preſent Ordinance, his or their faults being duely prooued, ſhall forfeit to the Kings Maieſtie twentie pounds to be payd into his Highneſſe Court of Exchequer: And further ſhall incurre his Highneſſe diſpleaſure.

Giuen at our Mannour of Eaſt-Greenwich the 18. day of Iune, in the ſecond yeere of our Reigne of England, France & Ireland, and of Scotland the ſeuen and thirtieth.

Anno Dom. 1604.

¶ A Proclamation forbidding Londoners to reſort to Briſtoll Faire.

FOraſmuch as it hath pleaſed God of his exceeding goodnes, to ſtay his heauy hand wherewith the laſt yeere he puniſhed our Citie of London by the infection of the Plague, wee haue iuſt cauſe giuen vs both to be thankefull to his Diuine Maieſtie for his goodneſſe, & to bee as prouident as a carefull Prince can bee, to take away occaſion of reuiuing the ſame. Wherefore, for that there is at hand a notable Faire at Briſtoll, commonly called S. Iames Faire, whereunto there is great reſort, eſpecially from our Citie of London, and the ſickeneſſe raigning now in the ſaid Citie of Briſtoll, and places there-abouts: We haue thought good by open declaration of our pleaſure, to admoniſh & require all our louing Subiects of our ſaid Citie of London, to forbeare to reſort at this time to the ſayd Faire, vpon paine of ſuch puniſhment, as for a contempt ſo much concerning the vniuerſall ſafety of our people of our ſayd Citie, they ſhall be adiudged to deſerue, which we ſhall haue ſo much the more cauſe ſeuerely to inflict, becauſe our returne to our ſayd City of London is like to bee very ſoone for our abode there, about great and waighty cauſes, from which by reuiuing of the ſickeneſſe in that place (which God forbid) we might be put off, to the great hinderance of our affaires.

Giuen at our Pallace of Weſtminſter the eight day of Iuly, in the ſecond yeere of our Reigne of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland the 37.

Anno Dom. 1604.

¶ A Pro-

¶ A Proclamation for the prices of Victuals within the Verge of the Court.

WHereas diuers Bakers, Brewers, Inholders, Butchers, and other Victualers through their greedy desire of vnlawfull gaine, not cõtented with reasonable profit in vttering and selling of Victuals vnto our Subiects in the Common wealth, and specially in our Progresse within the Verge of our Court, where our Nobilitie, Seruants and Traine (daily attending vpon our Person) are lodged and placed by our Harbingers, are vnlawfully exacted vpon with vnreasonable and extreme prices by the said Victuallers, enhaunsing the same Victuals, Horsemeat, Lodgings, and all other necessaries, at a more deere price then it was sold for before our comming in Progresse: Therefore our Will and pleasure is, and wee doe hereby straightly charge and command, That euery man doe obey and keepe all such Prices as is and shall be prized, assessed and rated by the Clarkes of the market of our Houshold within the Verge of our Court, aswell within Liberties as without, and the Iurie before him, or his lawfull deputie, by vertue of his Office, sworne and charged from time to time: The same Rates and Prices not onely to be certified by our sayd Clerke of the market or his Deputie, into our Compting house; But also fixed and set vpon the gates of our Court and other places within the Verge, as well within Liberties as without: And that no manner of person or persons of what estate or degree soeuer he or they be, doe in any wise pay more for Corne, Victuals, Horsemeat, Lodging, or any other thing, then after the Rate and forme aforesaid, vpon paine of imprisonment, and to be Fined, with further punishment that shall thereof follow: The same paines and punishments, and euery part thereof to be executed, aswell vpon them and euery of them which doe or shall presume to vtter and sell any manner of thing or things contrary to the true meaning of this our Proclamation, As vpon all those which doe or shall presume to pay any more for any kind of Victuals, horsemeat, Lodging, or any other necessaries, then is or shalbe rated and prized as aforesaid.

And moreouer we doe straightly charge and command, That no maner of person or persons, now vsing, or which hereafter shall vse, or of right ought to vse, to serue any Citie, Borough, Towne or other place, where our repose and abode is or shall be, or elsewhere,

where, within the Verge of our Court, aſwell within liberties as without, with any kind of corne, victuals or any other neceſſaries, aſwell vpon the market day, as at any other time, ſhalbe any thing the more remiſſe or ſlacke in making of prouiſion for the ſame, then they or any of them now be, or heretofore haue beene, nor vſe any colour of craft to deceiue the buyers thereof, nor hide or lay aſide the ſame their corne, victuals, horſemeat, Lodgings, or any other neceſſaries, to diminiſh the market, whereby our whole Traine, within any Citie, Borough, Towne, or other the Inhabitants of the ſame, and other our Subiects thereunto reſorting, ſhould not be aſwell ſerued and as plenteouſly furniſhed in euery behalfe, as it was before, or of right ought to haue bene, in defraud of this our Ordinance.

And furthermore we ſtraightly charge and expreſly command all our Juſtices of Peace, our Clerke of the market, his deputy or deputies, Maiors, Bailiffes, Shiriffes, Conſtables, and all other our faithfull officers, and euery of them, of Cities, Boroughs, Townes, Hundreds, and other places within the Verge of our Court, aſwell within liberties as without: From time to time, when and as often as need ſhall require, (vpon complaint by any partie iuſtly made) diligently euery of them within their authorities, forthwith to endeuour themſelues, to ſee iuſt puniſhment and due Reformation of the premiſſes, againſt ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhall offend herein, according to Juſtice, and Prices as aforeſaide.

Giuen at our Court of Whitehall the tenth of Iuly, in the ſecond yeere of our Reigne of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland the ſeuen and thirtieth.

Anno Dom. 1604.

¶ A Proclamation enioyning conformitie to the forme of the Seruice of God eſtabliſhed.

THe care which we haue had, and paines which we haue taken to ſettle the affaires of this Church of England in an Uniformitie as well of Doctrine, as of Gouernment, both of them agreeable to the word of God, the doctrine of the Primitiue Church, and the Lawes heretofore eſtabliſhed for thoſe matters in this Realme, may ſufficiently appeare by our former actions. For no ſooner did the Infection of the Plague, raigning imme-

immediatly after our entry into this kingdome, giue vs leaue to haue any Assembly, but we held at our honour of Hampton Court for that purpose a Conference betweene some principall Bishops and Deanes of this Church, and such other learned men as vnderstood or fauoured the opinions of those that seeke Alteration, before our selfe and our Councell. Of which Conference the issue was, That no well grounded matter appeared to vs or our sayd Councell, why the state of the Church here by Law established, should in any materiall point be altered, Nor did those that before had seemed to affect such Alteration, when they heard the contrary Arguments, greatly inlist vpon it, but seemed to be satisfied themselues, and to vndertake within reasonable time to satisfie all others that were misse-led with opinion that there was any iust cause of Alteration. Whereupon we published by our Proclamation what had bene the Issue of that Conference, hoping that when the same should be made knowen, all reasonable men would haue rested satisfied with that which had bene done, and not haue mooued further trouble or speech of matters, whereof so solemne and aduised determination had bene made. Notwithstanding, at the late Assembly of our Parliament, there wanted not many that renewed with no little earnestnesse the Questions before determined, and many more aswell about the Booke of Common Prayer, as other matters of Church gouernment, and importuned vs for our Assent to many Alterations therein: But yet with such successe, as when they had heard both our owne speaches made vnto them at sundry times, shewing the reasons of our former proceedings in those matters, And likewise had had Conference with some Bishops, and other Lords of the Vpperhouse about the same, they desisted from further prosecution thereof; finding, that of all things that might any way tend to the furtherance of Religion, and establishment of a Ministery fit for the same, we had before with the aduise of our Counsell, had such consideration, as the present state of things would beare, And taken order how the same should bee prosecuted by such meanes, as might be vsed without any publique disturbance or Innouation: And so the end of all their motions and ouertures falling out to be none other in substance, then was before at the Conference at Hampton Court, That is, that no apparant or grounded reason was shewed, why either the Booke of Common Prayer, or the Church discipline here by law established should be changed (which were vnreasonable) considering that particular and personall abuses are remediable otherwise, then by making generall Alterations: We haue thought good once againe to giue

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notice thereof to all our Subiects, by publike Declaration, who we doubt not but will receiue great ſatisfaction, when they ſhall vnderſtand that after ſo much impugning, there appeareth no cauſe why the forme of the Seruice of God, wherein they haue bene nourished ſo many yeeres, ſhould bee changed: And conſequently to admonish them all in general to conforme themſelues thereunto, without liſtning to the troubleſome ſpirits of ſome perſons, who neuer receiue contentment, either in Ciuill, or Eccleſiaſticall matters, but in their owne fantaſies, eſpecially of certaine Miniſters, who vnder pretended Zeale of Reformation, are the chiefe Authors of diuiſions and Sects among our people. Of many of which, we hope that now, when they ſhall ſee that ſuch things as they haue propoſed for Alteration, proue vpon triall ſo weakely grounded, as deſerue not admittance, they will out of of their owne iudgement conforme themſelues to better aduice, and not omit the principall and ſubſtantiall parts of their duties, for ſhadowes and ſemblances of Zeale, but rather bend their ſtrength with our intent to ioyne in one end, that is, the eſtabliſhing of the Goſpel, and recouering of our people ſeduced out of the hands of the common aduerſaries of our Religion, which ſhal neuer be well performed but by an Vniformitie of our endeuours therein. But if our hope herein faile vs, we muſt aduertiſe them, that our duety towards God requireth at our handes, that what vntractable men doe not performe vpon admonition, they muſt be compelled vnto by Authority, whereof the Supreme power reſting in our hands, by Gods ordinance, wee are bound to vſe the ſame in nothing more, then in preſeruation of the Churches tranquillitie, which by Gods grace we are fully purpoſed to doe: And yet by aduiſe of our Councell, & opinion of the Biſhops, although our former Proclamations both before the Conference and ſince, ought to be a ſufficient warning and admonition to all men, who are within the danger of them, Wee haue thought good to giue time to all Miniſters diſobedient to the Orders of the Church and to Eccleſiaſticall Authority here by Law eſtabliſhed, and who for ſuch diſobedience, either in the dayes of the Queene our ſiſter of famous memory deceaſed, or ſince our Reigne haue incurred any cenſures of the Church, or penalties of Lawes, vntill the laſt of Nouember now next enſuing, to bethinke themſelues of the courſe they will hold therein.

In which meane time both they may reſolue either to conforme themſelues to the Church of England, and obey the ſame: Or els to diſpoſe of themſelues and their families ſome other wayes, as to them ſhall ſeeme meete: And the Biſhops and others whom it

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concerneth, prouide meete persons to be substitutes in the place of those who shall wilfully abandon their Charges vpon so sleight causes: Assuring them that after that day, we shall not faile to do that which Princely prouidence requireth at our hands: That is, to put in execution all wayes and meanes that may take from among our people, all grounds and occasions of Sects, diuisions, and vnquietnesse: Whereof as we wish there may neuer be occasion giuen vs to make proofe, but that this our admonition may haue equall force in all mens hearts, to worke an vniuersall conformitie: So we doe require all Archbishops, Bishops, and other Ecclesiastical persons, to doe their vttermost endeuours by conferences, arguments, perswasions, and by all other wayes of loue and gentlenesse to reclaime all that be in the Ministery, to the obedience of our Church Lawes; For which purpose onely wee haue enlarged the time formerly prefixed for their remoue or Reformation, to the end that if it be possible, that Vniformity which we desire, may be wrought by clemencie, and by weight of Reason, and not by rigour of Law. And the like aduertisement doe we giue to all Ciuill Magistrates, Gentlemen, and others of vnderstanding, as well abroad in the Counties, as in Cities and townes, Requiring them also, not in any sort to support, fauour, or countenance any such factious Ministers in their obstinacie: of whose endeuours we doubt not, but so good successe may follow, as this our admonition, with their indeuours, may preuent the vse of any other meanes to reteine our people in their due obedience to vs, and in vnitie of minde, to the Seruice of Almightie God.

Giuen at our Mannour of Otelands the 16. day of Iuly, in the second yeere of our reigne of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland the seuen and thirtieth.

Anno Dom. 1604.

¶ A Proclamation appointing the day and place for the meeting of the Commissioners of England and Scotland.

WHere at the late Session of our Parliament of this our Realm of England, one Act is made authorizing certaine persons of both Houses to assemble and meete, and thereupon to treat and consult with certaine selected Commissioners to be nominated and authorized by authoritie of the Parliament of our Realme of Scotland, for the weale of both

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Kingdomes, at any time before the next Sellion of this Parliament; And a like Acte is paſſed in our Parliament of our Realme of Scotland, to giue authority to Commiſſioners nominated for that Nation. For the performance whereof, it is neceſſary that a certaine time be prefired: We doe therefore hereby make knowen, and publiſh to all our louing Subiects who are Commiſſioners by the Acte appoynted for that Treatie, aſwell of the one Nation, as of the other, That we haue found it expedient for the Commiſſioners of both Realmes, to appoynt the firſt day of the ſayd meeting, to be on the twentieth day of October next enſuing the date hereof, at our Citie of Weſtminſter, in the Chamber of our Pallace there, called the Painted Chamber. Whereof we require them all, and all others whom it may conceme, to take knowledge, and to keepe the day and place accordingly.

Giuen at our Caſtle of Windſor the fifteenth day of September, in the ſecond yeere of our Reigne of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland the eight and thirtieth.

Anno Dom. 1604.

¶ A Proclamation againſt ſelling of Ships.

THe Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie being certainely aduertiſed of many Engliſh Shyps with their furniture ſold of late into forreine parts beyond the Seas, contrary to the Law and Statutes in that caſe prouided, and to the great domage and hurt of his louing Subiects; Doeth expreſſly charge and command all Merchants, Owners of Shyps, Mariners, and all other his Subiects whom it may concerne, That from henceforth they and euery of them ſhall forbeare to ſell, trucke, exchange or alienate any Engliſh ſhip or Veſſel, directly or indirectly, without ſpeciall licence firſt obtained for the ſame, vnder the great Seale of England, vpon paine for euery ſuch offence, to ſuffer impriſonment during the Kings pleaſure, and to vndergoe ſuch forfeitures and Fines as by the Statutes, Lawes and Cuſtomes of this his Maieſties Realme of Eugland may bee inflicted vpon them in that behalfe, as vpon tranſgreſſers of the Lawes and Statutes, and contemners of his Maieſties moſt Royall Proclamation.

And his Maieſtie doeth hereby ſtraitly charge all Admirals, Viceadmirals, and other Officers of the Admiraltie, Maiors, Sheriffes, Bailiffes, Cuſtomers, Comptrollers, Searchers, and

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all other his Officers, whom it may concerne, that they doe carefully inquire after all such as shall offend in the premisses, and cause them to be apprehended, and committed whome they shall finde guiltie, to the next Gaole, there to remaine vntill they and euery of them shall bee bound with sufficient Sureties, in competent summes, for their appearance before the Lords of his highnesse most honourable Councel at the next Starre-chamber day, and not to depart thence without special leaue first obtained. And if it shall appeare that any of the saide Officers haue vsed negligence or conniuence herein, His Maiestie will extend the paine of his displeasure vnto them, and cause them to feele the smart thereof.

Giuen at our Honour of Hampton Court the 15. day of October, in the second yeere of our Reigne of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland the eight and thirtieth.

Anno Dom. 1604.

¶ A Proclamation concerning the Kings Maiesties Stile, of King of *Great Britaine*, &c.

AS often as we call to minde the most ioyfull and iust Recognition made by the whole body of our Realme, in the first Session of our high Court of Parliament, of that blessing which it hath pleased God to reserue many yeeres in his prouidence to our Person, and now in the fulnesse of the time of his disposition, to bestow vpon vs; Namely the blessed Union, or rather reuniting of these two mightie, famous, and ancient Kingdomes of England and Scotland, vnder one Imperial Crowne: So often doe we thinke, that it is our duetie to do our vttermost endeuour, for the aduancement and perfection of that worke, which is of his beginning, and whereof hee hath giuen so many palpable signes and arguments, as hee that seeth them not, is blinde, and he that impugneth them, doeth but endeuour to separate that, which God hath put together. For, to omit those things which are euident to sense, That the Isle within it selfe hath almost none but imaginarie bounds of separation without, but one common limit or rather Gard of the Ocean Sea, making the whole a litle world within it selfe, the Nations an vniformitie of constitutions both of body and minde, especially in Martiall prowesses, a communitie of language, the principall meanes of Ciuil societie, An vnitie of Religion, the chiefest band of heartie

Union,

Union, and the ſureſt knot of laſting Peace: What can be a more expreſſe Teſtimonie of Gods authoritie of this worke, then that two mightie Nations, hauing bene euer from their firſt ſeparation continually in blood each againſt other, ſhould for ſo many yeeres immediatly before our Succeſſion, be at peace together, as it were to this end, That their memory being free from ſence of the ſmart of former iniuries, their minds might, in the time of Gods appointment, more willingly come together, That it hath pleaſed him ſo to diſpoſe, that this Union is not inforced by Conqueſt and violence, nor contracted by doubtfull and deceiuable points of tranſaction, but naturally deriued from the Right and Title of the precedent Princes of both Kingdomes, concurring in our perſon, alike lineally deſcended from the blood of both through the ſacred coniunction of wedlocke, An Union which is the worke of God and Nature, and whereunto the workes of force and policy cannot attaine? We may adde hereunto that which we haue receiued from thoſe that be ſkilfull in the Lawes of this land, That immediatly vpon our ſucceſſion, diuers of the ancient Lawes of this Realme are Ipſo facto expired, As namely, that of Eſcuage, and of the Naturalization of the Subiects, And that there is a greater affinitie and concurrence betweene moſt of the ancient Lawes of both kingdomes, then is to be found betweene thoſe of any other two Nations, As namely, in ſtates of inheritance and Freehold, as Fee-ſimple, Fee-taile, Tenant for life, by Courteſie, Dower and ſuch like, In Caſes of deſcents of inheritance, In tenures of Lands, as of Knights ſeruice, ſocage, Franke Almoigne, Burgage, Villenage, and ſuch like, In writts and formes of Proceſſe, In caſes of Triall by Juries, Grand Juries, And laſtly in Officers and miniſters of Juſtice, as Sheriffes, Coroners, and ſuch like, which we leaue to be further conſidered by the Commiſſioners of both Realmes.

All which being matter prepared onely by the prouidence of Almighty God, and which by humane induſtry could not haue bene ſo ordered; We, and all our Subiects ought firſt with reuerence to acknowledge his Handy-worke therein, and to giue him our moſt humble thankes for the ſame, and then to further by our endeuours that, which his Wiſedome doeth by ſo many ſignes point out to be his will: Whereof many particularities depending vpon the determinations of the States and Parliaments of both Realmes, wee leaue them there to be diſcuſſed, according to the Commiſſions granted by the ſeuerall Acts of both Parliaments. And ſome other things reſting in our owne Imperiall power, as the head of both, we are purpoſed towards the building of this excellent

cellent worke, to doe by our selfe that, which iustly and safely we may by our absolute power do. And for a first stone of this worke, whereupon the rest may be layed, seeing there is vndoubtedly but one Head to both peoples, which is our selfe; And that vnfainedly we haue but one heart and minde to communicate equally to both States, as lines issuing from one Center, Our Iustice, our fauours, and whatsoeuer else dependeth vpon the vnitie of our supreme power ouer both, (God hauing ministred to vs so iust cause to embrace them both with equall and indifferent loue, in as much as our birth, and the first part of our life hath bene in the one, and the later part thereof is like to be for the most part in the other:) Wee thinke it vnreasonable, that the thing, which is by the worke of God and nature so much in effect one, should not be one in name; Vnitie in name being so fit a meanes to imprint in the hearts of people, a Character and memoriall of that Vnitie, which ought to be amongst them in deed.

Wherefore we haue thought good to discontinue the diuided names of England and Scotland out of our Regall stile, and doe intend and resolue to take and assume vnto vs in maner & forme hereafter expressed, The name & stile of KING OF GREAT BRITAINE, including therein according to the trueth, the whole Iland. Wherein no man can imagine vs to be led by any humour of vaineglory or ambition, because we should in that case rather delight in a long enumeration of many Kingdomes, and Seigniories, (wherof in our inheritance we haue plenty ynough, if we thought there were glory in that kinde of Stile) but onely that we vse it as a signification of that, which in part is already done, and a significant prefiguration of that, which is to be done hereafter; Nor that we couet any new affected name deuised at our pleasure, but out of vndoubted knowledge doe vse the true and ancient name, which God and Time haue imposed vpon this Iste, extant, and receiued in histories, in all Mappes and Cartes, wherein this Iste is described, and in ordinary Letters to our selfe from diuers forreine Princes, warranted also by Authenticall Charters, exemplifications vnder Seales, and other Records of great Antiquitie, giuing vs president for our doing, not borrowed out of forraine Nations, but from the actes of our Progenitors, Kings of this Realme of England, both before and since the Conquest, hauing not had so iust and great cause as we haue.

Vpon all which considerations we do by these presents, by force of our Kingly power and Prerogatiue, assume to our selfe by the cleerenesse of our Right, The Name and Stile of KING OF GREAT BRITAINE, FRANCE, AND IREAND,

DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, &c. as followeth in our iuſt and lawfull Stile, And doe hereby publiſh, promulge and declare the ſame, to the end that in all proclamations, Writtes forreine, and domeſticall, Treaties, Leagues, Dedicatories, Impreſſions, and in all other caſes of like nature, the ſame may be vſed and obſerued. And to the end the ſame may be the ſooner and more vniuerſally diuulged both at home and abroad: Our will and pleaſure is, That the ſame Stile be from henceforth vſed vpon all Inſcriptions vpon our currant Moneys and Coines of Gold and Siluer hereafter to be minted. And for that we do not innouate or aſſume to Vs any new thing, but declare that which is and hath bene euident to all; Our will and pleaſure is, That in ſuch Appellations or Nominations, as ſhall be hereafter made by force of theſe preſents, the ſame ſhall bee expreſſed in ſuch and the ſame maner and forme, and after ſuch computation, as if wee had aſſumed and declared the ſame the firſt day of our Reigne of our Realme of England; Forbearing onely for the preſent that any thing herein conteined doe extend to any Legall proceeding, inſtrument, or aſſurance, vntill further order bee taken in that behalfe.

Giuen at our Pallace of Weſtminſter the twentieh day of October, in the ſecond yeere of our Reigne of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland the eight and thirtieth.

Anno Dom. 1604.

¶ A Proclamation for the Search and apprehenſion of certaine Pirates.

WHereas it hath appeared vnto vs by the Records of our high Court of the Admiralty, That William Hull Captaine of a Ship called the Talbot of Topiſham in our County of Deuon, And Philip Ward Captaine of a Ship called the Thomaſine of Dartmouth in the ſaid Countie, Chriſtopher Newman, Edward Follet, and Henry Burt, with diuers others their Complices and Aſſociats, ſeruing as Mariners or Souldiers in the ſaid Ships, reſpectiuely ſtand indicted, for that they in November 1602. with their Shippes in warlike manner appoynted within the Mediterranean Seas, did rob and ſpoile a Ship called la Serene of Olona in France, and the goods therein laden, belonging vnto diuers ſubiects of our good brother The moſt Chriſtian King: And not content therewith, did alſo in moſt ſauage maner commit wilfull murther (a crime moſt foule, odious and deteſtable in

the

the light of God, & man) vpon the persons of diuers of the French men, being in the sayd Ship, against the Lawes and Statutes of this Realme: We of our Princely care for the administration of Justice (the maine pillar of our Estate) doe with no lesse zeale, as well for the satisfaction of forreine Princes, as for the example of others in like cases offending, intend to prosecute them, and all their Abettors, Complices and Accessaries, with the greatest seueritie of our Lawes in that case prouided: And therefore we will, and strictly command all and euery our Officers and louing subiects, that immediatly after the sight of this present Proclamation, they and euery of them doe make diligent search and inquirie in all places as well exempt, as not exempt, for the sayd persons, and all and euery of them, and the same, or any of them so found, to apprehend and commit to the next Gaole, there to be detained, vntill our high Admirall, or his Lieutenant Judge of our high Court of the Admiraltie, vpon notice giuen vnto either of them, of the persons so committed, shall take order in that behalfe.

And moreouer our pleasure is, that no person or persons whatsoeuer, shall wittingly or wilfully receiue, conceale, harbour, intertaine or lodge the sayd Pirats and murtherers, or any of them, or any of their sayd Complices and associats, into their house or houses, after the sight and knowledge of this Proclamation, (knowing them by circumstances, credible informatiõs, or otherwise, to be the persons aforenamed) vpon paine vnto euery such person and persons so receiuing, concealing, harbouring, interteining or lodging any of the sayd Pirates and murtherers, or any of their complices, of death and forfeiture of all their landes, goods and chattels, according to the Lawes and statutes in that case prouided.

Giuen at our Pallace of Westminster, the 12. day of Nouember, in the second yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

Anno Dom. 1604.

¶ A Proclamation for Coynes.

ALthough it be most certaine, that nothing is more appropriate to the Soueraigne dignitie of Princes, then the ordering of their Moneys, and setting them at such prices and valuations, as they shall thinke conuenient vpon necessary causes; Yet haue we alwayes bene of opinion, that iust Princes should not vse the libertie of their power in abasing or enhaun-

ſing the prices of Moneys, without all reſpect to the common benefite of their Subiects. In which conſideration it is euident to all men, that ſince our entrie into this Realme, we haue bene ſo farre from changing the ancient and honourable Standard of the Starling Money of this our Realme of England, as wee haue on the contrary reſtored to our Realme of Ireland Moneis of pure Siluer, in lieu of the baſe Coyne, with which the neceſſitie of the time, by accident of the warres, conſtrained our ſiſter the late Queene of happy memory to pay the Armies.

Neuertheleſſe, it falling out at our firſt comming out of Scotland, (where wee had Coynes of Gold and Siluer not then enerant in this Realme) to be impoſſible for our Nobilitie and other ſeruants and Subiects attending vs in our iourney hither, to be prouided of currant Moneys of this Realme for their expenſes ſo ſoone as our ſpeed required; wee did then giue valuation to the Coyne of Golde of Scotland, called the Sixe pound piece, to be currant here for ten ſhillings of Siluer, and to be equall to the Engliſh Angel or Soueraigne of Gold: The authorizing whereof comming lately into conſideration, among other points recommended by vs to be treated for the weale of both Kingdomes, by ſome of our Counſell of each of them, It hath appeared that the inconuenience is fit to be remoued, which groweth by our authorizing it to be equall to the Gold Coynes of England: Not that it is not worth in true value ten ſhillings of our Siluer moneys of England, but becauſe that the Engliſh Coynes of Gold are not in regard of the Siluer Coynes, of the true proportion betweene Gold and Siluer accuſtomed in all Nations.

Whereupon our Councell hauing occaſion to enter into further conſideration of the Moneys of this Realme, with the aſſiſtance of the Officers of the Mint, it appeareth very viſibly, that this errour in the proportion of the Gold moneys of England to the Siluer, hath bene a great cauſe of the tranſportation of Gold out of this Realme into forraine Countreys in ſuch quantity, as of late yeeres hath bene vſed, becauſe the ſayd Gold moneys are more worth in their true value, then here they were allowed. To which inconuenience long endured, being now reſolued to giue remedy, we haue cauſed new Coynes both of Gold and Siluer to be made of ſeuerall ſtampes, weights and values, but of one vniforme Standard and allay, to be currant within this our Kingdome of GREAT BRITAINE: that is to ſay, One piece of Gold of the value of Twentie ſhillings ſterling, to be called The Vnite, ſtamped on the one ſide with our Picture formerly vſed, with this our Stile, IACOBVS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN.

FRAN'. & HIB'. REX. And on the other ſide, our Armes Crowned, and with this word, Faciam eos in gentem vnam. One other Gold money of Tenne ſhillings, to bee called, The double Crowne, And one other Gold money of Fiue ſhillings, to be called, The Britaine Crowne. On the one ſide with our Picture accuſtomed, and our Stile as aforeſaid, and on the other ſide, our Armes, and this word, Henricus Roſas, Regna Iacobus. One other piece of Foure-ſhillings, to be called, The Thiſtle Crowne, hauing on the one ſide a Roſe crowned, and our Title, IA'. D'. G'. MAG. BR. F. & H. REX: and on the other ſide, a Thiſtle flowre crowned, with this word, Tueatur vnita Deus. Alſo pieces of Two ſhillings ſixe pence, to be called, Halfe Crownes, with our Picture accuſtomed, and this word, I'. D'. G'. Roſa ſine ſpina: and on the other ſide, our Armes, and this word, Tueatur vnita Deus. And for Siluer moneys, pieces of Fiue ſhillings, and Two ſhillings ſixe pence, hauing on the one ſide our Picture on horſebacke, and our Stile aforeſaid: And pieces of Twelue pence and Sixe pence, hauing our Picture formerly vſed, and our Stile as aforeſaid, And on the other ſide our Armes, and this word, Quæ Deus coniunxit, nemo ſeparet. Alſo pieces of Two pence, hauing on the one ſide a Roſe crowned, and about it, I'. D'. G'. Roſa ſine ſpina: And on the other ſide a Thiſtle flowre crowned, and about it, Tueatur vnita Deus. And one Pennie, hauing on the one ſide a Roſe, and about it, I'. D'. G'. Roſa ſine ſpina: And on the other ſide a Thiſtle flowre, and about it, Tueatur vnita Deus. And the Halfe-pennie hauing on the one ſide a Roſe, and on the other ſide, a Thiſtle flowre.

All which ſeuerall Coynes both of Gold and Siluer, we doe hereby publiſh, declare, and authorize to be amongſt others heretofore vſed our Moneyes currant for this our Kingdome of Great Britaine, to bee and receiued by all the Subiects thereof, in all Receits and Payments, and in all manner of Trafficquing, Bargaining, and dealing betweene man and man, at the ſeuerall Rates and Values conteined in the Table hereunder written, expreſſing their true Values and weights, according to the accompt of the Mint men of both Nations.

Giuen at our Pallace of Weſtminſter, the ſixteenth day of Nouember, in the ſecond yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland. Anno Dom. 1604.

IT is to be remembred that the pound weight Engliſh, being 12. ounces Troy, doth ouer-poix the pound weight of Scotland 4. d. weight, and 9. graines Engliſh: Whereupon this Table is made, to diſtinguiſh euery

ſeuerall piece of Gold and Siluer Coine, according to the true weight of both Nations.

¶ *Engliſh Weights.*

		Peny weights 20	Grains 24	Mites 20	Droits 24	Periots 20	Blanks 24	
Pieces of Gold of	xx.s.	06	10	16	18	10		Of theſe 37. li. 4. s. make a pound weight Troy.
	x.s.	03	05	08	09	05		
	v.s.	01	14	14	04	12	12	
	iiij. s.	01	06	19	08	10		
	ij.s.vj.d.	00	19	07	02	06	06	
Pieces of Siluer of	v.s.	19	08	10	08			Of theſe 3. li. 2. s. make a pound weight Troy.
	ij s.vj.d.	09	16	05	04			
	xij.d.	03	20	18	01	10		
	vj.d.	01	22	09	00	15		
	ij.d.	00	15	09	16	05		
	j.d.	00	07	14	20	02	12	
	ob.	00	03	17	10	01	06	

¶ *Scottiſh Weights.*

		Deniers 24	Graines 24	Primes 24	Seconds 24	Thirds 24	Fourths 24	
Pieces of Gold of	xx.s.	07	21	07	01	09	19	Of theſe 36. li. 10. s. 3. d. q. make 12. oz. Scottiſh. Or 48. li. 3. s. 8. d.
	x.s.	03	22	15	12	16	21	$\frac{1}{2}$
	v.s.	01	23	07	18	08	10	$\frac{3}{4}$
	iiij.s.	01	13	20	14	16	08	$\frac{3}{4}$
	ij.s.vj.d.	00	23	15	21	04	05	
Pieces of Siluer of	v.s.	23	15	21	05	00	13	Oſtheſe 3. li. 10. d. q. or 4. li. 1. s. d. ob. di. q. di. di. q.
	ij.s.vj.d.	11	19	22	14	12	06	$\frac{1}{2}$
	xij.d.	04	17	13	20	01		
	vj.d.	02	08	08	22	00	12	
	ij.d.	00	18	22	07	08	04	
	j.d.	00	09	11	03	16	02	
	ob.	00	04	17	13	20	01	

¶ A Pro-

¶ A Proclamation for the Proroguing of the Parliament.

WHereas at the late rising of the first Session of our Parliament, We did prorogue the same vntill the seuenth day of February next, intending then to holde at that time another Session thereof: We haue since bene informed from diuers parts of our Realme, that some contagion of sickenesse doeth yet so continue in many of our principall Cities and Townes, and is also scattered in diuers other places of lesse note, as if we should against the Spring of the yeere draw so great a concourse of people together, as the assembly of the Parliament bringeth with it, (the continuance wherof is vncertaine) it were much to be doubted, that the infection of the plague might be renewed againe in our City of London, which is our Chamber, and the place of our most ordinary residence, as it did the first yeere of our entry, by reason of the great assembly at our Coronation, which if the setling of our State here had not necessarily required to be then performed, Wee would haue forborne. And forasmuch also as for these two yeeres past, by reason of our entry into this our Kingdome, our Coronation, the holding of our Parliament, and such other solemnities, requiring the presence of persons of the best sort, the most part of the Gentlemen of qualitie of this Realme haue bene absent from the places of their ordinary aboad, whereby the Countreys haue wanted their assistance in the gouernment of them, and our people the comfort of their presence and Hospitalitie: we haue therefore thought it conuenient to prorogue our sayd Parliament vntill the third day of October next ensuing, at which time we intend by Gods grace to holde another Session thereof. And in the meane time all those, who repaired hither about the Commission concerning the Vnion, or doe now reside here in expectation of that Session of our Parliament at the time appointed, may returne to their owne homes vntill the sayd third day of October, when we will expect againe their attendance. And in the meane time we doe straitly charge and command them, and all others who haue any trust to them from vs, either in the Commission of the peace, or otherwise for the good gouernment of our people, that they doe immediatly repaire home to their owne dwellings, to attend to such Seruices as to them belong to doe, whereof by their absence both wee and our Subiects are defrauded. Giuen at our Pallace of Westmin-

ster

ſter the 24. day of December, in the ſecond yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

Anno Dom. 1604.

¶ A Publication concerning all ſorts of Gold and Siluer threed, granted by his Maieſties Letters Patents, vnder the great Seale.

WHereas we haue bene informed of the manifeſt iniuries and wrongs done vnto vs by the ſecret bringing and conueying into this our Realm of England and other our Dominions of right gold threed, right ſiluer threed, and right gold and ſiluer threed, wrought and vnwrought in lace and otherwiſe, commonly called and knowen by the name or names of Uenice gold, Uenice ſiluer, or Uenice golde and ſiluer, Florence gold, Florence ſiluer, or Florence gold and ſiluer, French gold, French ſiluer, or French gold and ſiluer, Millen gold, Millen ſiluer, or Millen gold and ſiluer, and Copper gold threed, and Copper ſiluer threed, and Copper gold and ſiluer threed wrought and vnwrought in lace or otherwiſe, commonly called or knowen by the name or names of Cap gold, Cap ſiluer, and Cap gold and ſiluer, Cullen gold, Cullen ſiluer, or Cullen gold and ſiluer, Bridges gold, Bridges ſiluer, or Bridges gold and ſiluer, or by what other name or names ſoeuer, in ſecret and vnlawfull maner without paying the Cuſtome and Subſidy of right due and belonging to vs of or for the ſame: For remedie whereof wee haue thought good by our letters patents indented vnder our great Seale of England, bearing date the 13. day of Ianuary laſt paſt, to demiſe and to farme let vnto Roger Pennell and Richard Grimſtone, their executors and aſſignes, all the Cuſtomes and Subſidies which at any time or times, during the ſpace and terme of 16. yeeres next after the feaſt of S. Michael the Archangel laſt paſt, before the date of the ſayd Letters Patents, ſhould or ought to ariſe, renew, happen, grow due, or payable to vs, our heires and ſucceſſors, of, for, or in reſpect of all or any of the ſayd wares, commodities and marchandizes of all or any of the ſorts, or kinds aforeſayd, or called or knowen by any of the names aforeſayd, which at any time or times during the ſayd terme of 16. yeeres, ſhould be brought or tranſported from any the parts beyond the ſeas into this Realme of England, or any of the Dominions of the ſame, for ſuch yeerely rent as by the ſayd Letters Patents is to vs, our heires and ſucceſſors reſerued. And whereas alſo by the ſame Letters Patents

we

we haue ſtraitly charged and forbidden all manner of perſons o-ther then the ſayd Roger Pennell and Richard Grimſtone, their exe-cutors, deputies, and aſſignes, and other then ſuch perſon or per-ſons, as within the ſpace of ſixe moneths next after the publicati-on hereof, ſhall become bound vnto the ſayd Roger Pennell, and Richard Grimſtone, or to the ſuruiuour of them, or to the aſſignes of them, or of the ſuruiuour of them, in a bond of fiue hundred pounds, of lawfull Engliſh money, for the due payment of ſuch cuſtomes and ſubſidies, as by the Lawes and Statutes of this Realme ought to be anſwered and payd for the ſayd wares and commodities and euery of them, and not to vtter or ſell the ſame wares or marchandize, or any part thereof, before ſuch time as the ſame wares or merchandize ſhalbe ſealed with the ſeale men-tioned in the ſaid Letters Patents, whereof the print and ſtampe is ſet and expreſſed in the margent of theſe preſents (vnleſſe the ſayd Roger Pennell and Richard Grimſtone ſhall neglect or refuſe to ſeale the ſame) to tranſport or bring from any the parts beyond the Seas, and to lay on land within this our Realme of England, or any of the Dominions of the ſame at any time or times, during the ſayd terme of ſixteene yeeres, any of the ſayd wares, commodi-ties or merchandize, of all or any the natures, ſorts or kindes a-foreſayd, or called or knowen by any of the names aforeſayd. And whereas alſo by the ſayd Letters Patents we haue granted that it ſhall and may be lawfull to and for the ſayd Roger Pennell and Richard Grimſtone, their and either of their executors, deputies, factours, and aſſignes, and to and for all ſuch perſon and perſons onely which ſhall ſo become bound, according to the purport and true meaning of the ſayd Letters Patents, to bring or cauſe to be brought from the parts beyond the Seas, into this our Realme of England, or any of the Dominions of the ſame, according to the Lawes and Statutes of this Realme, any of the ſayd wares, commodities or merchandize, of all or any of the kinds or natures aforeſayd, or called or knowen by any of the names aforeſayd:

And further by our ſayd Letters Patents we haue willed and commanded that no merchant, nor any other perſon or perſons ſhall within the ſayd termie of ſixteene yeres buy, acquire, obtaine or receiue within this our Realme of England, or any of the do-minions of the ſame, of any perſon or perſons, to the intent to merchandize, bargain, vent or vtter againe in groſſe or by retaile, or to worke or make in lace or fringe, any of the ſayd wares, com-modities or merchandizes of any the natures or kindes aforeſaid, or called or knowen by any the names aforeſayd, vnleſſe the ſame be firſt marked or ſealed with the ſayd Seale, vnleſſe the ſayde

Roger

Roger Pennell and Richard Grimſtone, their executors, adminiſtrators, deputies factours and aſſignes, ſhal wilfully refuſe or neglect to ſeale the ſame vpon paine of our high diſpleaſure, and to ſuffer ſuch Fine and corporall punishment as offendours in caſe of wilfull contempt of our expreſſe commandement ought to ſuffer and ſuſtaine. And moreouer by the ſaid Letters Patents our wil and pleaſure is ſignified, and we thereby willed and commanded that the ſayd Roger Pennell and Richard Grimſtone, their deputies, factours, ſeruants, and aſſignes, ſhall haue conuenient place in the Cuſtome houſe of London, and in all other cuſtome houſes, and places of lading or vnlading of wares elſewhere within England, or in any of the Dominions of the ſame, there, at their pleaſure to be preſent, and to receiue, collect and inioy without interruption of any perſon or perſons whatſoeuer, all the ſayd cuſtoms and ſubſidies according to our ſayd Letters Patents, and haue granted by the ſame Letters Patents vnto the ſaid Roger Pennell and Richard Grimſtone, their deputies, factours, ſeruants and aſſignes, being accompanied with the Conſtable, or any other our officers for the time being, in lawful maner and from time to time, and at all times lawfull, meet and conuenient, during the ſayde terme of ſixteene yeeres, to ſearch all ſhips, veſſels, boats, bottomes, houſes, warehouſes, ſhops or conuenient place or places whatſoeuer, for all or any of the ſayd wares, merchandizes or commodities of any of the natures or kindes aforeſaid, or called or knowen by any of the names aforeſaid, whereof the cuſtomes and ſubſidies are granted or demiſed by the ſayd Letters Patents, as ſhall be brought or layd on land within this our Realme of England, or any of the dominions of the ſame within the ſayd terme of ſixteene yeeres, by any perſon or perſons, before the Cuſtomes and Subſidies due for the ſame ſhall be payd or compounded for, to or with the ſayd Roger Pennell and Richard Grimſtone, their executors, adminiſtrators or aſſignes, and to take and ſeaze the ſame.

And furthermore whereas wee haue by our ſayd Letters Patents ſtraitly charged and commanded all and euery perſon and perſons, Merchants denizens or ſtrangers whatſoeuer, that they or any of them doe not attempt or preſume to vnſhip, diſcharge, vnlade, and lay on land any of the wares, commodities, or merchandizes before mentioned, in any Port, hauen, creeke, place or places whatſoeuer within this our Realme, before ſuch times as the Cuſtomes and Subſidies due and payable for the ſayd wares, merchandizes and commodities, and euery of them, be duely anſwered, payd, or compounded for, to or with the ſayd Roger Pennell and Richard Grimſtone, or either of them, their, or either of their

executors,

executors, administrators, deputies, seruants, factors or assignes, or some, or one of them, vpon paine that euery person, or persons, Merchants denizens or strangers whatsoeuer, that shall vnlade, or lay on land any of the sayd Wares, merchandizes or commodities, (the Customes and Subsidies whereof are by the sayd Letters Patents demised and granted) before such time as the Customes and Subsidies thereof shall first be duely answered, payd or compounded for, to or with the sayd Roger Pennell and Richard Grimstone, or either of them, their, or either of their executors, administrators, deputies, factors, or assignes, within the said terme of sixteene yeeres in these presents mentioned, shall forfeit and loose all and euery the same Wares, merchandizes and commodities so vnshipped, vnladen, discharged or layd on land, before such time as the Customes and Subsidies by the sayd Letters patents demised and granted payable for the same Wares, merchandizes or commodities, be or shalbe first duely answered or compounded for, to or with the sayd Roger Pennell and Richard Grimstone, or either of them, their, or either of their executors, administrators, Factors, deputies or assignes, the one moitie of all which forfeitures to be to vs our heires and successours, to the vse of vs, our heires and successors, and the other moitie of the same forfeitures to be to the sayd Roger Pennell and Richard Grimstone, their executors, administrators and assignes, or to such other person or persons as shall first seaze the same to his or their owne vses, without any accompt therof to vs, our heires and successors, to be rendred or payd for the same.

And whereas by our sayd Letters Patents wee haue charged and commanded all and euery Customers, Comptrollers, Surueyours, Searchers, Waiters, and other our Officers and Ministers whatsoeuer, of all and euery Ports, Hauens, creeks, members and passages within this our Realme of England and dominion of Wales, That they or any of them shall not permit, tollerate, or suffer directly or indirectly any Merchant English, denizen or stranger, or other person whatsoeuer, to discharge, vnlade or lay on land any of the sayd wares, merchandizes and commodities, the Customes and Subsidies whereof are by the sayd Letters Patents demised and granted vnto the said Roger Pennel and Richard Grimstone, before such time as the Customes and Subsidies thereof be duely answered, payd or compounded for, to and with the sayd Roger Pennell and Richard Grimstone, or one of them, their, or one of their executors, administrators, assignes, deputies, Factors or seruants, or some of them, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Letters Patents. And that if any such

Wares,

wares, merchandizes or commodities, be diſcharged, vnladen or layed on land, that after knowledge thereof, they ſhall forthwith and with all conuenient ſpeed, giue notice of ſuch diſcharging, vnlading or laying on land to the ſayd Roger Pennell and Richard Grimſtone, or one of their executors, adminiſtrators and aſſignes, or to their deputies, factors, or ſeruants, to the ende they may take the benefit of our ſayd Grant, vpon paine of our diſpleaſure and indignation, and of ſuch forfeiture, paine and puniſhment, as by the lawes of our Realme can or may be inflicted vpon them, and euery of them in that behalfe.

And we haue alſo by our ſaid Letters patents ſtraitly charged, prohibited and forbidden all and euery the Owners, Farmers, or occupiers of all and euery Wharfes, Keyes, Brewhouſes, and other ſuch like place and places of lading, or vnlading whatſoeuer, within this our Realme of England, That they nor any of them ſhall not ſuffer or permit any goods, wares, merchandizes or other commodities to be vnſhipped, vnladen, diſcharged or laid on land, in any of the ſayd Wharfes, Keyes, Brewhouſes or other ſuch like places of lading or vnlading, contrary to the Bookes of Cuſtomes made in the ſeuenth yeere of the raigne of our deare Siſter Elizabeth the late Queene of England, vpon paine of our diſpleaſure and indignation, and of ſuch paines and penalties as by the Lawes and Statutes of this Realme can or may be inflicted on them for their offence in that behalfe, As by the ſayd Letters Patents more at large appeareth. All which premiſſes, to the intent our will and pleaſure in that behalfe might the better be knowen to all ſuch our louing Subiects whome it may concerne, We are pleaſed that they ſhould in our name bee publiſhed, notified and commended by theſe preſents to all and euery our louing Subiects to be done and performed, vpon the paines and penalties aforeſaid, according to the tenour and true intent of the ſayd Letters Patents.

2. February. 1604.

¶ A Proclamation concerning Leaſes and Aſſerts.

HIs moſt Excellent Maieſtie calling to his remembrance, that the Imperiall Crowne of this Realme hath euer bene enriched with Honours, Pallaces, Caſtles, Lordſhips, Mannors, Forreſts, Parkes, Chaſes, Lands, Tenements, Reuenues and hereditaments, of a greater yeerely value, then a-

ny

ny King or Prince in Europe, And not finding any of them to haue bene by any of his Progenitors (Kings and Queenes of this Realme) so individually annexed to the sayd Imperiall Crowne, but that the same hath bene seuered or diuided: And where it hath pleased Almighty God of his infinite and vnspeakeable mercy towards this Realme, both in present, and to all future posterities, not onely to blesse and enrich his Maiesty with such a plentifull and Royall progenie, aboue the most of the Kings of the world, as his louing Subiects and their posterities shal, by Gods prouidence, for euer be freed from all former feares, and liue in all happinesse and safety, vnder the certaine and blessed gouernment of his Maiesty, and his Royall issue, vntill all the Kingdomes of the earth shal haue an end, but also with such Issues, as God hath endued with so many rare and excellent vertues and gifts both of body and minde, the multiplication of which his Royall posteritie (to our further comfort) remayneth in Gods secret pleasure: His Maiestie intending to begin and leaue an example both to his owne and others, of his Royall and naturall care, as well for the certaine supportation and amplitude of his Royall successors, Kings of this Realme, and for honourable Ioinctures to be made to the Queenes of this Realme for the time being, as also for competent sustentation and aduancement of the Kings yonger children, in honourable and prosperous estate, as appertaineth; Hath (out of his Princely wisedome and prouidence, by aduice of his Priuy Councell) resolued to haue all those Honours, Pallaces, Castles, Lordships, Manours, Forrests, Parkes, Chases, Lands, Tenements and hereditaments, parcell of the possessions of his Maiesties Crowne of England, and of the Duchie of Lancaster, as are set downe and expressed in fourteene Schedules, to be individually and inseparably, for the purposes and intents aboue sayd, at the next Session of Parliament, by Authoritie and consent of the same, united and annexed for euer hereafter to the Imperiall Crowne of this Realme. His most excellent Maiestie vnderstanding, that the greatest part of the premisses be in Lease for liues or yeeres in possession, and most of them in Reuersion for terme of yeeres, All which be subiect not onely to strict conditions, but also to diuers other questions and ambiguities, which cannot so perfectly and effectually be salued and remedied after the sayd Annexation, as they may now be, and in his Princely care and fauour to his louing Subiects tendering their quiet, without seeking such aduantages, as his Maiestie might by the Lawes of this Realme, by reason of the sayd Conditions, and other defects: And to the end there may be a meane, whereby his Highnesse said sub-

iects may with leſſe charge and attendance attaine to a conueni-
ent Compoſition in ſuch caſes; Hath by his Highneſſe Commiſ-
ſion vnder the great Seale of England, giuen full power and Au-
thority vnto certaine Commiſſioners in the ſayd Commiſſion
mentioned, from time to time to giue and take order, aſwell for
the Surrender of any Eſtate, Leaſe, or terme for yeeres, life or
liues, mentioned to be demiſed by any Letters Patents, Inden-
tures, or writings, of any of the aforeſayd premiſſes or any part
thereof, as thereupon, for ſuch reaſonable and moderate conſide-
ration as ſhalbe thought fit by the ſayd Commiſſioners to grant,
demiſe, and let to Farme to euery ſuch perſon or perſons ſo ſur-
rendring the Eſtate, Terme, or Intereſt, claimed by them as a-
foreſayd, or to ſuch perſons as they ſhal nominate in that behalfe,
ſuch, and ſo many of the premiſſes, as ſhall be ſo mentioned to be
ſurrendred, for the terme of Fourty yeeres or vnder in poſſeſſion
(other then Warſh or ſurrounded Grounds, and certaine other
hereditaments, which may be demiſed for a longer Terme, as
hath bene heretofore accuſtomed) or for terme of ſixe liues or vn-
der, or for ſuch terme of yeeres, life, or liues, as ſhall be by any per-
ſon or perſons mentioned to be Surrendred. And further to
grant, demiſe, and let to Farme to any perſon or perſons in Re-
uerſion for reaſonable conſideration, for the terme of one and
twenty yeeres, or for ſuch number of yeeres in Reuerſion, as ſhall
be ſo mentioned to be Surrendred as is aforeſayd, any of the fore-
ſaid premiſſes now in Leaſe, or Eſtate to any perſon or perſons,
to commence and take effect after the Determination, Surren-
der, or forfeiture of the preſent Intereſt, terme or eſtate.

And his Maieſtie hath further for the great quiet and ſafety of
his louing Subiects, (whom it doeth concerne) authorized the
ſaid Commiſſioners to containe in euery Leaſe by force of the ſaid
Commiſſion to be made, ſuch penalties of Nomine pœnæ or other
reaſonable clauſes (in ſteed of the ſtrict Prouiſoes and Conditi-
ons) as the ſayd Commiſſioners ſhall in their wiſedomes and diſ-
cretions thinke fit, as by the ſayd Commiſſion more at large ap-
peareth. And whereas his moſt excellent Maieſty, being infor-
med that many of his louing Subiects, and their Anceſtors, haue
for very ſmall Rent of long and ancient time bene in quiet poſſeſ-
ſion of diuers Meſſuages, Lands, tenements, and hereditaments
called Aſſerts, Waſts, or Prepaſtures, which are, or were within
the limits of ſome of his Maieſties Forreſts, Hath for the com-
mon good and quiet of all his louing Subiects, and for auoyding
of chargeable and tedious Suits, by one other Commiſſion vn-
der the great Seale of England, giuen full power and authority

vnto

vnto certaine Commissioners in the sayd Commission mentioned, for such considerations as are therein expressed, to bargaine, sell and conclude for his Maiesty, and in his Highnesse name, for any of the sayd Assert lands, Wasts or Pasturages, to and with any person or persons, and their heires in Feefarme, or other estate of inheritance, with a discharge of the meane profits thereof, as by the sayd Commission more at large also appeareth. In consideration whereof, and for that the time being runne out, and the sayd Anneration once established, the sayd Farmers, Leassees, occupiers, possessours, and others clayming vnder them, cannot obtaine to themselues so certaine and assured meanes of their benefit, quiet and freedome from Questions, Suits, and troubles, for the comfort of themselues, their wiues and children, as they now may: His most excellent Maiesty hath of his aboundant grace (with aduise of his Priuie Councell), caused this his Royall and Princely care and fauour to all his louing Subiects, to be by these presents openly and vniuersally diuulged and published, to the end that all of them (whom it concerneth) may in time apprehend, and take the benefit thereof, and none of them may be preuented of so great a benefit, for want of timely knowledge or vnderstanding.

Giuen at our Pallace of Westminster the xvij. day of February, in the second yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland. Anno Dom. 1604.

¶ A Proclamation for reuocation of Mariners from forreine Seruices.

WHereas within this short time since the Peace concluded betweene vs and the king of Spaine and the Archdukes our good brothers, it hath appeared vnto vs that many Mariners and Seafaring men of this Realme, hauing gotten a custome and habite in the time of the Warre to make profite by Spoile, doe leaue their ordinary and honest vocation and Trading in Merchantly Voyages, whereby they might both reape conuenient maintenance, and be seruiceable to their Countrey, And doe betake themselues to the seruice of diuers forreine States, vnder the title of men of Warre, to haue thereby occasion to continue their vnlawful and vngodly course of liuing by spoile, vsing the seruice of those Princes but for colour and pretext, but in effect making themselues commonly no better then

Pirats to robbe both our owne Subiects their Countreymen, and the ſubiects of other Princes our neighbours, going in their honeſt Trade of Merchandize: By which courſes they doe impeach the quiet traffique of Nations one with other, leaue our Realme vnfurniſhed of men of their ſort, if we ſhould haue cauſe to vſe them, and inure themſelues to an impious diſpoſition of liuing by rapine and euill meanes, although by reaſon of the Vniuerſall peace wherein wee are at this preſent with all Chriſtian Princes and States, they may haue a more plentifull employment in an orderly and lawfull Nauigation, then at any time of late yeeres they could haue had: We haue thought it neceſſary in time to preuent the ſpreading of ſuch a corruption amongſt our Subiects of that ſort and calling, whereby our Nation will be ſo much ſlandered, & our Realme ſo greatly diſaduantaged. Wherefore we doe will and command all Maſters of ſhips, Pilots, Mariners, and all other ſort of Seafaring men, who now are in the Martiall ſeruice of any forreine States, that they doe preſently returne home into their owne Countrey, and leaue all ſuch forreine Seruices, and betake themſelues to their vocation in the lawfull courſe of Merchandize, and other orderly Nauigation, vpon ſuch paines and punishments as by the Lawes of our Realme may be inflicted vpon them, if after this declaration of our pleaſure, they ſhall not obey. And we doe alſo vpon the ſame paines ſtraitly charge and command al our Subiects of that profeſſion, that none of them ſhall from henceforth take Letters of Marke or Repriſall, nor ſerue vnder any that hath ſuch letters of Marke or Repriſall from any forreine Prince or State whatſoeuer, Nor otherwiſe employ themſelues in any warlike Seruices of any forraine State vpon the Sea, without ſpeciall Licenſe obtained from our ſelfe, or from our high Admirall, as they will anſwere the contrary at their perils.

And forasmuch as although we are in Peace with all Chriſtian Princes and States, yet during the continuance of the warre betweene the King of Spaine, and the Archdukes on the one ſide, and the vnited Prouinces of the Low-Countreys on the other ſide, many chances may happen, as ſome already haue happened, of difficult interpretation to our Officers and Subiects how to behaue themſelues in ſuch caſes, vnleſſe they be explained vnto them: Wee haue thought it conuenient to make an open declaration how our ſaid Officers and Subiects ſhall demeane themſelues towards the Subiects aſwell of the King of Spaine and Archdukes, as alſo of the States vnited in the caſes following.

First

First our pleasure is, That within our Portes, Hauens, Rodes, Creekes, or other places of our Dominion, or so neere to any of our sayd Portes or Hauens, as may bee reasonably construed to bee within that Title, Limit, or Precinct, there shall be no force, violence, surprise, or offence suffered to be done either from Man of warre to Man of warre, or Man of warre to Merchant, or Merchant to Merchant of eitherparty, but that all of what Nation soeuer, so long as they shall bee within those our Ports and places of our Iurisdiction, or where our Officers may prohibite violence, shall bee vnderstood to be vnder our protection to bee ordered by course of Iustice, and be at peace each with other.

And whereas some of the Men of warre of ech side haue vsed of late, and it is like will vse in time to come, though not to come within our Ports, because there they know wee can restraine violence, yet to houer and hang about the skirts of our Ports, somewhat to Seaboard, but yet so neere our coastes and the entrie of our Harbours, as in reason is to be construed to be within the extent of the same, and there to await the Merchant of the aduerse part, and doe seaze and take them at their going out of our Ports, which is all one in a manner, as if they tooke them within our Port, and will bee no lesse hinderance to the trade of Merchants: Our pleasure therefore and commaundement is to all our Officers and Subiects by Sea and Land, That they shall prohibite, as much as in them lyeth, all such houering of Men of warre of either side, so neere the entrie of any of our Hauens or our Coastes, And that they shall rescue and succour all Merchants, and others that shall fall within the danger of any such as shall await our Coastes in so neere places, to the hinderance of Trade and Traffique outward and homeward from and to our Kingdomes. And for the better instructions of our Officers in the execution of these two Articles, wee haue caused to be sent to them plats of those Limits, within which we are resolued that these Orders shalbe obserued.

And where it hath happened, and is like to doe often, that a Ship of warre of the one side may come into some of our Ports, where there shall bee a Merchant of the other side: In such case, for the benefit and preseruation of the lawfull Trade of Merchants, Our pleasure is, That all Merchants Ships, if they will require it, shall bee suffered to depart out of the sayd Port, two or three Tydes before the Man of warre, to the intent that the Merchant may bee free from the pursuite of his aduersary. And if it so happen, that any Ship or Ships of warre of the one

ſide, doe finde any Ship or Ships of warre of the other ſide in any our Ports or Roades aforeſayd; Like as our pleaſure is that during their abode there, all violence be forborne: So doe wee likewiſe commaund our ſayde Officers and Subiects both on Sea and Land, That the Ship of warre which came in firſt, bee ſuffered to depart a Tyde or two before the other which came in laſt, And that for ſo long time they ſhall ſtay and detaine any ſhip of warre, that would offer to purſue another out of any our Ports immediatly.

And where wee are informed, that notwithſtanding the ſeueritie of our Lawes againſt receiuers of Pirats goods, many of our Officers of our Ports, and other inhabitants within and neere vnto them, doe receiue dayly Goods brought in from Sea by ſuch as are indeed Pirats, if they, and the getting of their Goods, were well examined: We doe hereby admoniſh them all, to auoyd the receiuing or buying of any Goods from Sea, comming not into the Realme by lawfull courſe of Merchandiſe, for that they ſhall finde, wee are reſolued ſo to preuent all occaſion and encouragement of Pirats to bee vſed by any our Subiects, as wee will cauſe our Lawes to bee fully executed according to their true meaning, both againſt the Pirats, and all Receiuers and Abetters of them, and their Goods.

Giuen at Thetford the firſt day of March, in the ſecond yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

Anno Dom. 1604.

¶ A Proclamation for Buildings, in and about LONDON.

THe Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie ſeeing of what neceſſary vſe Timber is, aſwell for the maintenance of the Shipping and Nauie of this Realme, being a principall meane for the defence thereof, As for Building, and other needfull vſes: And vnderſtanding withall, how much and how extraordinarily the ſame hath beene, and is decayed and conſumed in all parts of this Realme, In ſo much as in the very City of London (being the principall Citie of this Realme) they are now dayly driuen to build with Beech, and other like kinde of Timber, being of ſmall continuance, which in time will bee (if

(if the same be not preuented) the notorious perill and decay of the same Citie: Doeth therefore straitly charge and commaund, that aswell all Statutes and Lawes heretofore made, and now in force, for the preseruation of Timber, As that also concerning Inmates, and the erecting and continuing of Cottages, bee from henceforth duely and exactly put in execution. Forbidding withall, that none bee so hardy vpon paine of Contempt, and his Maiesties High displeasure, as to conuert any part of any Tree, that may serue for any vse of Timber, to any Coale or fire-wood. And for the better preseruation of Timber, and to auoid the vnnecessary consumption thereof, His Maiestie also straitly chargeth and commandeth, That betweene this and the feast of S. Michael the Archangel next comming, no New house bee built within the same Citie of London, or the Suburbes thereof, or within one mile of the same Suburbes, contrary to the Proclamations in that behalfe heretofore made. And that from and after the sayd feast of S. Michael the Archangel, no person shall build or erect any New house, or the forefront of any House in any new Building, where any former Building was, within the same Citie or Suburbs, or within one mile of the sayd Suburbs, except all the vtter wals and windowes thereof, and the forefront of the same be wholly made of Bricke, or Bricke and stone, And the forefront thereof in euery respect shall bee made of that vniforme order and forme, as shall be prescribed vnto them for that Street where such Building shall happen to be, by the chiefe Magistrates of the same Citie, being within the Citie and the Liberties thereof, and being out of the Citie by such Justices of the Peace or other Magistrates, as haue the gouernment in that place, vpon paine to bee fined and imprisoned for the same, by order of the Court of Starchamber.

And to the end that some fitting and orderly course may bee taken and set downe for vniformitie to bee kept in euery Sreete, where such Buildings shall bee, His Maiestie purposeth to direct out his Commission to discreet and skilfull persons, to consider of, and set downe some fit Orders and direction for the same. And his Maiestie further expressly chargeth and commaundeth all Maiors, Justices of the Peace, Constables, Stewards of Leets and Lawdayes, and all others his Maiesties louing Subiects, to whome it shall or may appertaine, carefully to looke into, and execute the premises, and not to permit or suffer any thing to be done contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Proclamation. And that they take order that

such

ſuch offenders or workemen, as ſhall perſiſt in doing any thing to the contrary thereof after admonition to them in that behalfe to bee giuen, be bound to appeare in the ſayd Court of Starre-Chamber at the next ſitting day of the ſame Court, there to bee proceeded againſt as contemners of his Maieſties expreſſe Commaundement, Proclamation and Prerogatiue Royall.

Giuen at Thetford the firſt day of March, in the ſecond yeere of his Maieſties Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

Anno Dom. 1604.

ANNO

ANNO TERTIO IACOBI REGIS.

¶ A Proclamation concerning Assart lands.

WHereas by our Proclamation giuen at our Pallace of Westminster the 18. day of Febr uary, in the second yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland, we did publish & make it knowen to our louing Subiects, that for their common good and quiet, and for auoyding of chargeable and tedious Suits, wee had by our Commission vnder the Great Seale of England, giuen full power and authority vnto certaine Commissioners in the sayd Commission mentioned, for vs, and in our name to bargaine, sell and conclude for diuers our Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments called Assarts, Waste or Purprestures, which are or were within the limits of some of our Forrests, to and with any person or persons, and their heires in Fee-farme, or other estate of inheritance, with a discharge of the meane profits, as by our sayd Proclamation may more at large appeare: Whereupon wee doubted not but our louing Subiects whom it did concerne, and who haue bene long in possession of the sayd Landes at very low Rates, would haue taken care in time to haue prouided for their owne profit, safetie and peace therein. And neuertheleſſe wee are of late enformed, that hitherto very few of them haue appeared before our sayd Commissioners to compound or conclude for any of our said Messuages, Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, as was expected, presuming (as it seemeth) that they may take their owne times and leasure for it, and in the meane time some others neuer possessed of the sayd Messuages, Landes, Tenements or Hereditaments, haue in their default offered to compound and conclude with vs for the same. Wherein our desire is, that the long and ancient possessors of the sayd Lands, should herein be preferred before all others.

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These are therefore to signifie our further pleasure, That all such as be possessed of any the sayd Messuages, Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, and do purpose or thinke good for their owne profit, safety and quiet, to compound or conclude with our said Commissioners for any the said Messuages, Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments called Assarts, Walts, or Purprestures, which are or were within the limits of any of our Forrests or Chases, shall come in and attend our said Commissioners concerning the same, betwixt this and the first of October, now next ensuing, otherwise in their default we will dispose thereof to others as we shall see cause.

Giuen at our Mannour of East-Greenwich the 12. day of May, in the 3. yere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

Anno Dom. 1605.

¶ A Proclamation with certaine Ordinances to be obserued by his Maiesties Subiects toward the King of Spaine.

WHereas the Kings Maiesty hath alwayes bene ready to imbrace and cherish such a perfit amitie and friendship betweene him and the King of Spaine, and the Archdukes his good brethren, as might stand with his owne Honour, and the common good of his people (For the better & more particuler obseruation whereof, there hath beene lately passed a Treatie, wherein his Maiesties Royall will and pleasure is made so notorious to the world in all things, as whosoeuer doeth, or shall crosse the sinceritie of his Maiesties intention by any action of theirs, cannot auoyd the censure of high and wilfull contempt against his person and State,) Although his Maiestie is not ignorant, that these offences for the most part, are dayly committed by such, as (partly out of their owne originall corruption, and partly by habite of spoile and rapine) are become so insensible or desperate of the perill they draw vpon themselues, and the imputation they cast vpon the honour of their Soueraigne (so precious to him) as his Maiestie is driuen for repaire thereof, to make open profession of his sinceritie in this kinde, more often then otherwise he would: Neuertheless, his Maiestie hauing lately found by many circumstances, that most of these great faults doe growe and multiply, by negligence of inferiour Officers, (especially such as are resident in the Ports, and dwell in the Maritime Counties,) from whome his Maiestie expecteth so

continual

continuall care and bigilancie (not onely out of feare of his Maieſties diſpleaſure, but euen for conſcience ſake,) as they ſhould be rather induſtrious watches ouer thoſe that runne ſuch wicked courſes, then (in any degree) Receitors or abettors of the ſame, conſidering that thoſe are as well accomptable to God, that hinder not the euill of others (being in their power, and incident to their peculiar places and dueties) as thoſe that are the perſonall Actors, or contriuers of the ſame: His Maieſtie hath thought it neceſſary once again to publiſh to all perſons of what place or condition ſoeuer within his Maieſties Dominions, theſe Rules and Ordinances following, as things whereunto he commaundeth all perſons (whatſoeuer) to yeelde their duetifull obedience, vpon perill of his heauy indignation, and the grieuous paines belonging to the ſame.

FIrſt, his Maieſtie commandeth that no Seaman or Mariner whatſoeuer, ſhalbe ſuffered to put himſelfe into any warlike ſeruice at Sea of any forreine Prince or State, ſtraitly charging all that are in any ſuch ſeruice already, to leaue the ſame preſently and without delay, and to record their apparance in their native Countrey, to ſome of his Maieſties Officers, vpon paine to be held and puniſhed as Pirates.

Item, If any perſon offending, do at any time hereafter come into any port, or place of his Maieſties Dominions, vpon what pretext ſoeuer: his Maieſtie expreſly chargeth all his Officers forthwith to apprehend the ſame, and to commit them to priſon without Baile or Mainprize, and the Certificate thereof to bee preſently returned into the Admiraltie Court, to the end that they may be proceeded withall, according to the Lawes of the Realme, and the contents of his Maieſties former Proclamations.

Item, His Maieſtie commandeth all his Subiects, (as they will auoyd his heauie indignation) to forbeare to be aiding or receiuing of any Pirats, or ſuch perſons as ſhall continue in any ſuch warlike ſeruice, as aforeſaid, or any perſon not being a knowen Merchant, by contracting, buying, ſelling, or by victualling of them, or any of their Companie, vpon paine for ſo doing, to be puniſhed preſently, as the principall Offenders and Pirates ought to be.

Item, That no ſhipping, or men of warre, of what eſtate or condition ſoeuer, going forth with commiſſion of reprizall, or in any other warlike maner to ſerue at Seas, ſhall bee permitted in any of his Maieſties ports, or in the members thereof to victuall or relieue themſelues with any warlike prouiſions, thereby to enable themſelues the better, to any acts of hoſtilitie at Sea againſt

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any of his Maieſties friends: but onely in their returne home-wards, if they happen to come into any of his Maieſties portes, that then it ſhall be lawfull for them to relieue themſelues with victuall or other neceſſaries to ſerue them onely for the ſpace of twentie dayes and no more, which is a proportion reaſonable to vſe in trade of merchandize.

Item, That all viceadmirals, Cuſtomers, or other Officers of the Portes ſhall not ſuffer any ſhip of his Maieſties Subiects to goe to the Seas, before ſuch time as they (reſpectiuely in their ſeuerall portes) haue duely ſearched and viſited the ſame, to the intent to ſtay ſuch perſons as apparantly ſhall bee furniſhed for the warres, and not for merchandize or fiſhing. And if there ſhall be any maner of ſuſpition, that the ſayd perſon (though he ſhall pretend to trade for merchandize or fiſhing) hath or may haue any other intent by his prouiſions or furniture, then to vſe the trade of merchandiſe or fiſhing, that in ſuch caſe of ſuſpition, the officers of the Portes ſhall ſtay, and no wayes ſuffer the ſame to paſſe to the ſeas, without good bands with ſufficient ſureties firſt had, to vſe nothing, but the lawfull trade of merchandiſe or fiſhing. And if the ſayd officers ſhal ſuffer any perſons otherwiſe to repaire to the Seas, then aboue is mentioned, they ſhall not onely anſwere for any Pyracies, which any ſuch perſon ſhall chance hereafter to commit vpon the Seas, but ſhall ſuffer impriſonment vntill the offenders may be apprehended, if they ſhall be liuing.

And further, as his Maieſtie declareth and denounceth generally all ſuch Pirates and Rouers vpon the Seas to be put out of his protection, and therefore to bee lawfully purſued and puniſhed to the vttermoſt extremitie: ſo becauſe his Maieſty preſumeth, that all other States and perſons in peace and friendſhip with him, will thinke it iuſt and honourable to proceede towards him, with the ſame ſinceritie, which he obſerueth towards them: His Maieſtie doeth alſo hereby notifie to the world, that where it falleth out that diuers of his Subiects are or may be entertained to ſerue at Sea vnder Captaines and Commanders belonging to ſome forreine Prince or State, (which are now or may bee in termes of Hoſtilitie with any of his Maieſties friends) thereby imagining, when they ſhall (vpon occaſion) enter with their ſhips into any of his Maieſties Harboroughs, that they ſhall bee free from any interruption, according to the libertie of Common Amitie and correſpondencie which is vſually obſerued betweene Princes in ſuch caſes, onely becauſe the Commander or Captaine with ſome few perſons beſides are ſtrangers, and the reſt onely diſcouered to be his Maieſties Subiects: For as much as his

Maieſtie

Maiestie (hauing made his iust and equall intentions thus apparant to all men by his publike Proclamations) would be loath to frustrate the expectation of any his friends whom it doeth or may concerne: He doth hereby declare to all the world, that if he shall hereafter finde any such fraudulent course taken, in hope colourably to auoid the true construction of his so iust and necessary ordinances, the breach whereof giues cause of further trouble and iealousies to arise betweene his Maiesty and other Princes in the mutuall exercise of their Subiects free trade and entercourse: he will make absolute stay of any such ships and persons, which shalbe so brought into his Ports or Harboroughs, as persons and things wholly exempted from that protection and fauour, which he intendeth to maintaine and afford to all others which shall not in such kind go about to abuse his Maiesties integrity, whose desire is to receiue no better measure in any thing, then he is willing to yeeld to others vpon the like occasions.

Giuen at our Castle of Windsor the eight day of Iuly, in the third yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland. Anno Dom. 1605.

¶ A Proclamation for proroguing the Parliament.

Whereas at the rising of the late Session of our Parliament, We prorogued the same vntill the third day of October now next ensuing: Wee haue since considered, that the holding of it so soone, is not so conuenient, aswell for that the ordinary course of our Subiects, resorting to the Citie for their vsuall affaires at the Terme, is not for the most part vntill Al-hallowtide, or thereabouts: As also for that the concourse of people which followeth the assembly comming from all parts of the Realme, in many whereof there may yet remaine some dregs of the late Contagion, may be an occasion to renue it in that place, where our most abode is. And therefore wee haue thought it fit to prorogue it further for one moneths space, which will fall out vpon Tuesday the fifth day of Nouember next, at which day our purpose is (God willing) to hold the same. And do hereby giue notice to all, whom it concerneth, that they may frame their affaires accordingly, and attend at the sayd fifth day of Nouember to that Seruice.

Giuen at our Honour of Ampthill the 28. day of Iuly, in the 3. yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland, An. 1605.

¶ A Proclamation to redreſſe the miſ-imployment of Lands, Goods, and other things giuen for Charitable vſes.

WHereas Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, goods, chattels, money, and other things haue bene heretofore giuen, limitted, appointed and aſſigned, aſwell by his Maieſties moſt noble Progenitors, as by ſundry other well diſpoſed perſons; Some for reliefe of aged, impotent, and poore people, ſome for maintenance of ſicke and maymed ſouldiers and Mariners, Schooles of learning, Free-ſchooles, and Schollers in Vniuerſities; Some for repaire of Bridges, Ports, Hauens, Cauſe-wayes, Churches, Seabanks, and High-wayes; Some for education and preferment of Orphans; Some for or towards reliefe, ſtock, or maintenance for houſes of Correction; Some for marriage of poore Maydes; Some for ſupportation, ayde, and helpe of yong Tradeſmen, Handicrafts men, and perſons decaied; And others for reliefe, or redemption of priſoners, or Captiues, and for ayd or eaſe of any poore inhabitants, concerning paiment of Fifteenes, ſetting out of Souldiers, and other Taxes: Which Lands, Tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels, money, and other things neuertheleſſe haue not not bene imployed according to the charitable intent of the giuers and Founders thereof, by reaſon of frauds, breaches of truſt, and negligences in thoſe, that ſhould pay, deliuer, and employ the ſame. For redreſſe and reformation whereof, remedy and reliefe haue bene prouided, in and by one Act of Parliament, made in the 43. yeere of the Reigne of the late Queene of famous memory, Elizabeth late Queene of England. By the due execution of which Act, in diuers and many parts of this Realme, much good hath enſued, by the diligence and trauaile of diuers of our charitable and well affected Subiects, by reforming, and true employing of diuers and many of the ſaid Gifts and Endowments, according to the true inſtitution, ordinance, and intention of the Founders and donors in that behalfe: And much more good his Maieſtie dayly expecteth ſhould be done in ſo Religious a caſe, acceptable to God and al good men.

And whereas ſuch as haue the care, charge and gouernment of the Colledges, Halles, and houſes of learning within either of the Vniuerſities of Cambridge or Oxford, or of the Colleges of Weſtminſter, Eaton, or Winchester, or of any Cathedrall or Collegiate Church, were preſumed by the makers of the ſaid Act, in reſpect

of

of their professions and Offices (which ought to put them in continuall memory of their dueties) to need no Law to enforce them to the performance of so iust and charitable a worke, And therefore did by special Prouiso except and exempt them out of the said Act: His most excellent Maiestie, in his godly meditations, calling to his blessed remembrance, how good and necessary it is, That the deuout, godly, and charitable intents of the said Founders and giuers should be exactly and duely performed, And nothing doubting, but that the sayd persons, bodies Politique and Corporate so excepted, will aswell in discharge of their owne consciences (albeit they be not bound by the said Act) as for example to all others (that may be enforced thereby) wil speedily, Christianly, and exactly performe their said duety: Yet lest that any in so great a number should be found either so remisse, as to neglect the speedie employment of the same, or so uncharitable and unconscionable, as in any sort, by fraude or deuises to seeke to peruert or ouerthrow the true institution and meaning of the sayd Founders or Giuers; His most excellent Maiestie, in his Princely and Royall care, That the sayd good and godly vses and intents may be duely and speedily employed, as is abouesayd, And that no person or persons bodies Politike or Corporate (presuming to passe away with impunitie) neglect, or not performe their dueties in that behalfe, Doeth (by aduise of his Priuie Councell) straitly charge and command aswell all and singuler person and persons, bodies Politike and Corporate, within either of the sayd Vniuersities of Cambridge or Oxford, or within Westminster, Eaton, or Winchester, or any Cathedrall or Collegiate Church aforesaid, as all other person and persons, bodies Politique and Corporate whatsoeuer hauing any Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, profits, goods, chattels, summes of money, or other things mentioned to be giuen, limited, assigned or appointed to or for any of the good and charitable vses abouesaid, That they and euery of them doe wel and faithfully imploy the said Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Goods, Chattels, summes of money or other things, according to the true meaning, ordinance, and institution of the Founders, or giuers of the same, vpon paine of his Maiesties high displeasure, and of such penalties and punishments, as they shall iustly deserue for contemning of his Royall commandement, in a cause so iust and necessary to be performed, and for their demerits in that behalfe.

And albeit his Maiestie knoweth, that for and concerning such person and persons, bodies politique and Corporate as be exempted out of the said Act, such sufficient remedy and reformation by

vilitations, and other lawfull meanes may be had in the cases abouesaid: Yet forasmuch as these proceedings will require time, and draw the parties exempted out of the said Act, from their studies, and exercises of learning, and put them to no small charge; His most excellent Maiestie, hath for their ease and profit taken this more speedy course by these presents in maner and forme abouesayd; Giuing all and singuler the person and persons, bodies Politique and Corporate abouesayd assuredly to know, That whosoeuer shall violate, or not performe his Maiesties Royall commandement hereby published, that he, or they, or any of them shall not hope to passe away with impunity, but shall vndergoe such paines, penalties, and punishments, as by the seuerity of the Lawes of this Realme, may be inflicted and imposed vpon so grieuous and vncharitable offendours.

Giuen at his Maiesties Castle of Rockingham the 11. day of August, in the third yeere of his Maiesties Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland. Anno Dom. 1605.

¶ A Proclamation, against certaine calumnious surmises concerning the Church gouernment of Scotland.

WHereas we haue euer since it pleased God to establish vs in the Imperial Crowne of Great Britaine, equally regarded the good of both the late Kingdomes of Scotland and England, now happily vnited in our Royal person in one Monarchie, euer minding to maintaine and continue the good and lowable customes and Lawes whereby each of them hath bene these many ages so worthily gouerned: neuertheless some malitious spirits, enemies to that common tranquillitie so much desired by vs (forgetting the many proofes both publique and priuate, which we haue giuen of that our gratious affection to that our natiue and ancient countrey of North Britaine, of the freedome, libertie and priuiledges whereof we haue at all occasions taken so speciall a patrociny, as the solemne assemblies of the Estates of South Britaine, and Commissioners from the Estates of both Kingdoms haue bene eye witnesses) haue not bene ashamed to labour to peruert the minds of our best affected subiects, That whereas the insolent and factious cariage of some of them hath merited most seuere animaduersion, they would insinuate themselues in the commiseration of the multitude, by assuming vnto them a glorious profession of the maintaining of the Priuiledges

and

and auctorized discipline, intended by vs (as they affirme) to be vterly ouerthrowne by a sudden and vnseasonable laying vpon them at this present the Rites, Ceremonies, and whole Ecclesiasticall order established in the Church of this part of our Kingdome of Britaine. And as we haue euer carefully regarded how conuenient it is to maintaine euery Countrey in that forme of gouernment which is fittest and can best agree with the constitution thereof, and how dangerous alterations are without good aduice and mature deliberation; & that euen in matters of order of the Church, in some small Ilands vnder our Dominions, wee haue abstained from suffering any alteration: So doubt we not, but our good Subiects will neuer be that credulous contrary to the knowen trueth, which hath euer appeared clearely in all our Actions, as to be in any doubt, but as in all our proceedings wee haue bene a Patrone of Religion and Iustice, (two inseparable conseruers of all Monarchies,) So hath all our study and care euer bene to retrench and reforme all courses that caried any preiudice to that integritie whereat we haue euer aymed, and as by so many good Lawes set forth in our gouernment, Iustice hath attained to another perfection and splendor, then it had in any our predecessors times, and with painefull and vnpleasant businesse, wee haue in the discipline of the Church taken away innumerable abuses and corruptions, which if they had not bene remedied, had brought the puritie of Religion in extreeme danger. Yet we hope that none dare be so impudent as to affirme that by our Soueraigne power, or absolute commandement we did the same (although we enioyed our auctoritie as freely as any King or Monarch of the world) but as the disease of the Ciuil body was euer cured by the aduise of our three Estates, So the defects of the Church by the helpe and counsell of those who had greatest interest in them, So as the presumption of our by-gone actions in our administration; whiles we were present, the proofe of our fatherly care towards this part of our kingdome since our residence here, may be sufficient to secure vs against all such malitious calumniations. And how euer in rule of pollicie we cannot but iudge it conuenient that two estates so inseparably conioyned, should be drawen to as great conformitie in al things as the good of both may permit; And that no Monarchy either in Ciuill or Ecclesiasticall pollicie hath yet attained to that perfection, that it needs no reformation, or that infinite occasions may not arise whereupon wise Princes will foresee for the benefite of their States, iust cause of alteration: Yet are we and haue euer bene resolued, not to make any sudden or hasty change in the gouerne-

ment of that part of our Kingdome, either Ciuil or Ecclesiastical, but with graue aduice and consent of our Estates, and the wisest and best sort of them whom it most properly concerns, much lesse to trouble them with any vnnecessary alteration of indifferent and Ceremoniall matters, and that vpon such foreseene aduantages, and preuention of confusion and euill to come, as the greatest enemies of all Peace, obedience to Princes, and order in all gouernments shal not obtrude any inconuenient to the contrary. And as by Gods holy assistance, we haue drawen that part of our Kingdome out of infinite troubles, factions, and cruel barbarities, and reduced the vttermost borders and confines thereof to Gods obedience, and acknowledging of our Lawes; (an Estate neuer heard of before, since this Iland hath bene inhabited) So by the same diuine prouidence and our fatherly care ouer the whole Iland, we intend to transmit the same in good order, happy quietnesse, and flourishing pollicie to that posteritie wherewith God hath blessed vs, and after them to the worlds end; Like as for the more verification of our Honourable intention, and to stop the mouthes of these vnquiet spirits, raisers of that false scandall of alteration, We haue appointed a generall assembly to be holden at Dundee the last Tuesday of July, whereat we expect reparation of those disorders in so farre as belongeth to their censure, and to be freed in time comming of all such calumnies.

Giuen at our Honour of Hampton Court the 26. day of September, in the third yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland. Anno Dom. 1605.

¶ A Proclamation for the annihilating of Commissions formerly granted for taking vp of Hounds, &c.

WHere vpon our first comming to the succession of this Kingdome, at the sute of diuers persons, who had or pretended to haue from the Queene of famous memory our sister deceased; Commissions as annexed of course to seuerall Offices which they held, for the taking vp of Hounds, Greyhounds, Spaniels, and dogges of other sorts accustomed for Venery, Faulconry or other sports of Princes, Wee did renew vnto them their said Commissions, and grant the like to some others who had no offices, vpon diuers suggestions made vnto vs, which Commissions we haue since bene informed from diuers parts of our Realme, that inferiour Officers who haue bene trusted with them,

them, haue abuſed and do dayly abuſe, contrary to the meaning of the ſame, which was to be executed no further foorth then the neceſſity of our ſeruice ſhould require: And forasmuch also as we haue had good proofe that Gentlemen & others, who delight in the like paſtime of hunting and hauking, haue & wil be ready at all times of their owne good will and reſpect to our recreations, to furniſh vs of ſufficient number of dogges of all ſorts, which we ſhall haue cauſe to vſe, when they ſhall be informed that we haue need of them: We haue therefore found it vnneceſſary to continue the execution of any our Commiſſions heretofore giuen for that purpoſe, And do hereby notifie the ſame to all our Subiects, and expreſly charge and command all thoſe, who haue any ſuch Commiſſions or Warrants from vs vnder our great Seale, or any other our Seales, that they doe not onely forbeare to put the ſame in execution from henceforth, but alſo do bring in and deliuer vp the ſaid Commiſſions and Warrants, into our Chancery, or any other Office, where they haue bene Sealed, within the ſpace of Twentie dayes after the publiſhing hereof, as they will anſwere the contrary at their perill. Willing alſo and commanding our Attourney generall, and all other of our Counſell learned, that whenſoeuer they ſhall receiue information, that any perſon, who hath had ſuch Commiſſion from vs, ſhall after the time aboue limitted execute the ſame, that they do proſecute their offence therein as in caſe of contempt by all ſuch wayes and meanes, as in like caſe is vſuall.

Giuen at our Honour of Hampton Court the 27. day of September, in the third yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland. Anno Dom. 1605.

¶ A Proclamation for the ſearch and apprehenſion of Thomas Percy.

WHereas one Thomas Percy a Gentleman Penſioner to his Maieſtie, is diſcouered to haue bene priuie to one of the moſt horrible Treaſons that euer was contriued, that is, to haue blowen vp this day, while his Maieſtie ſhould haue bene in the vpper Houſe of the Parliament, attended with the Queene, the Prince, all his Nobilitie & the Commons, with Gun-powder (for which purpoſe a great quantitie of Powder was conueyed into a Vault vnder the ſaid Chamber, which is this morning there found) the Chamber where they ſhould bee aſſembled, which Percy is ſithens fled: Theſe are to will and command

mand all our Officers and louing Subiects whatsoeuer, to doe that which we doubt not but they will willingly performe according to the former experience we haue had of their loue and zeale toward vs, That is, to make all diligent search for the said Percy, and him to apprehend by all possible meanes, especially to keepe him aliue, to the end the rest of the Conspirators may be discouered. The said Percy is a tall man, with a great broad beard, a good face, the colour of his beard and head mingled with white haires, but the head more white then the beard, he stoupeth somewhat in the shoulders, well coloured in the face, long footed, small legged.

Giuen at our Pallace of Westminster, the fift day of Nouember, in the third yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine.

Anno Dom. 1605.

¶ A Proclamation denouncing Thomas Percy and other his adherents to be Traitors.

WHereas Thomas Percy Gentleman, and some other his Confederates, persons knowen to bee so vtterly corrupted with the superstition of the Romish religion, as seduced with the blindnesse thereof, and being otherwise of lewde life, insolent disposition, and for the most part of desperate estate, haue bin discouered to haue contriued the most horrible treason that euer entred into the hearts of men, against our Person, our Children, the whole Nobilitie, Cleargie, & Commons in Parliament assembled, which howsoeuer cloaked with zeale of superstitious religion, aymed indeed at the subuersion of the State, and to induce an horrible confusion of all things, In which they and all others of bankerupt and necessitous estate, might haue those of better abilitie for a pray to repaire their beggerly Fortunes, and haue proceeded so farre some of them in their deuilish attempts, as to assemble in Troupes in our Counties of Warwicke and Worcester, where they haue broken vp a Stable, and taken out Horses of diuers Noblemen and Gentlemen, within our Towne of Warwicke, And no doubt but doe proceed further in their purposes, seeking to raise some Rebellion in our Realme, and wil with many fained & false allegations seeke to seduce diuers of our subiects, especially with shew of religion: Although wee are by good experience so well perswaded of the loyaltie of diuers of our Subiects (though not professing true Religion) that they doe as much abhorre this detestable conspiracie

conſpiracie as our Selfe, and will be ready to doe their beſt endeuours (though with expence of their blood) to ſuppreſſe all Attempts againſt our ſafetie and the quiet of our State, and to diſcouer whomſoeuer they ſhall ſuſpect to be of rebellious or traiterous diſpoſition: Yet haue we thought good by this our open declaration, to giue warning and aduertiſement to all our Subiects whatſoeuer, of that horrible purpoſe of Percies and his Complices, and to diſtinguiſh betwene all others, calling themſelues Catholickes, and theſe deteſtable Traitors: And therefore doe denounce and publiſh all the perſons hereunder named, Adherents to Percy, to be Traitours knowen, and that all others are in the ſame caſe, who ſhall in any wiſe either receiue, abette, cheriſh, entertaine, or adhere vnto them, or not doe their beſt endeuours to apprehend and take them.

Wherefore we will and command all our Lieutenants, Deputy lieutenants, Sheriffes, Juſtices of Peace, Maiors, Bailiffes, Conſtables, and all other our Officers, Miniſters and louing Subiects to take knowledge thereof, and to doe their beſt duties herein, as they wil anſwere the contrary at their vttermoſt perill: Not doubting, but that they all, without regard of their pretence of Religion, will with one heart and will, employ themſelues for the ſuppreſſing, apprehending, detecting, and diſcouering of all ſorts of perſons any wayes likely to bee priuie to a Treaſon ſo hatefull to God and men, and implying in it the vtter ſubuerſion of this Realme, and dignitie thereof.

And where we doe heare that many do ſpread abroad, that this Conſpiracie was intended onely for matter of Religion, and that forreine Princes our neighbours are intereſſed therein, which rumors are diuulged by buſie perſons both to ſcandalize the Amitie wherein we ſtand with all Chriſtian Princes and States, and to giue vnto lewde perſons hope that they ſhall be backed in their enterpriſes by great Potentates: We doe delare, that we cannot admit ſo inhumane a thought, as to conceiue that any Prince, of what Religion ſoeuer, could giue eare to ſo ſauage and barbarous an imagination: And that by ſuch examinations as hitherto haue bene taken, we find them all, and their miniſters cleere from any ſuſpicion of priuitie thereunto; whereof one infallible Argument to vs is, That all the Miniſters of forraine Princes, which are now here, made earneſt ſute to vs to bee preſent in the place that day. And therefore wee doe admoniſh and charge all our Subiects, that they ſhall not ſpeake of any the Princes our neighbours, or their Ambaſſadours, otherwiſe then reuerently, vpon paine of our diſpleaſure, and to be puniſhed as perſons ſeeking

king the disturbance of the Peace wherein we liue with our sayd neighbours. Giuen at our Pallace of Westminster, the 7. day of Nouember, in the third yeere of our reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland. Anno Dom. 1605.

Thomas Percy Gentleman. Robert Catesby Esquire.
Ambrose Rookewood of Coldham Hall in Suffolke Esquire.
Thomas Winter Gentleman, brother of Robert Winter of Huddington in the Countie of Worcester.
Edward Grant of Northbrooke in the County of Warwick, gent.
Iohn Wright. Christopher Wright.
Rober Ashfield seruant to Robert Catesby Esquire.

¶ A Proclamation, promising reward to him that shall apprehend Tho. Percy.

FOrasmuch as it appeareth now in part, who were the Complices of Percy in his detestable Treason published by our former Proclamations, in their assembling together to moue our people to Rebellion, Although perhaps many of them did neuer vnderstand the secret and depth of his abhominable purpose; and that amongst those which do flee for feare of our power, and for the guiltinesse of their offence, Wee are informed that the sayd Percy is: Wee haue thought it good to make knowen to all men, both that we put great odds betweene his part of the Treason and other mens; And also, that forasmuch as it importeth greatly that he should be taken, to the end that by his confessions, the whole plot and the partners thereof might be discouered, and from himselfe the horrible purpose opened, which it is likely that many whom he hath seduced did neuer vnderstand, And also that by the exemplary punishment of him, others be terrified frō such Treasons, as tend not onely to our destruction, but to the confusion and vtter dissolution of the State: If any person shall apprehend the said Percy, and bring him to vs or any our Officers aliue; if that person be an offendour and partner with him in his Treason in whatsoeuer degree, we will not onely giue him pardon of his life, lands, and goods, but also bestow on him a reward of the value of one Thousand pounds at the least. And if he be no offendor, yet shall he haue that or a greater reward. And for their assurance we doe hereby giue our princely word.

Giuen at our Pallace of Westminster the 8. day of Nouember, in the third yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland. Anno Dom. 1605.

¶ A Pro-

¶ A Proclamation for the ſearching for, and apprehending of Robert Winter, and Stephen Littleton.

WHere amongſt other perſons diſcouered to be confederats in the late horrible Treaſon, for the deſtruction of our perſon and the whole Eſtates of the Realme, one Robert Winter Eſquire, is knowen to be a principall, who is fled for the ſame, and being not found among the company taken and defeated by the Sheriffe of our Countie of Worceſter, doeth lurke in ſome places of our Realme: Although we doubt not, by that experience which in this cauſe we haue had of the diligence of our miniſters in the apprehending of al perſons, whom they ſhall haue cauſe to ſuſpect; Yet becauſe the ſaid Winter is vnknowen to many, we haue thought it conuenient to publiſh a deſcription of him, to the end he may the ſooner be found by thoſe who ſhall lay wait for him, And to will and command all our Officers, miniſters and louing Subiects whatſoeuer, to make all diligent ſearch for the ſaid Winter, and him to apprehend by all poſſible meanes, eſpecially to doe their beſt to keepe him aliue, to receiue condigne puniſhment for his deteſtable crime. The like diligence we doe alſo will and require them to vſe in the apprehending of Stephen Littleton Gentleman, whoſe deſcription is alſo hereunder written.

Giuen at our Pallace of Weſtminſter the 18. day of Nouember, in the 3. yere of our reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland. Anno Dom. 1605.

Robert Winter is a man of meane ſtature, rather low then otherwiſe, ſquare made, ſomewhat ſtouping, neere fourtie yeeres of age, his haire and beard browne, his beard not much, and his haire ſhort.

Stephen Litleton is a very tall man, ſwarthy of complexion, of browne coloured haire, no beard or little, about 30. yeeres of age.

¶ A Proclamation, warranting Sheriffes to proſecute Rebels into other Counties.

WHereas the cuſtody and ſafe keeping of our ſeuerall Counties and Shires of our Realme of England, are by our ancient Common lawes committed to ſeuerall

ſeuerall Sheriffes, being ancient conſeruators of the Peace, and miniſters of Iuſtice within the ſame, who by force of their Offices may aſſemble, and take the power and ſtrength of our ſaid Counties and Shires committed to their charge, not onely for the due execution of Iuſtice, but alſo for the preſeruation of our Peace, and the ſpeedy and timely diſſolution and ſuppreſſing of all Inſurrections, Rebellions, outragious Riots, Routes, and other exorbitant and vnlawfull aſſemblies, to the ende that ſuch dangerous attempts might be ſuppreſſed in their beginnings, and our louing Subiects liue and exerciſe their ſeuerall vocations in all peace & plentie; The good effect of the execution of which Lawes hath well appeared, in that the moſt deteſtable and diabolical Rebellion of Percy and his complices in our Counties of Warwicke, Worceſter, and Stafford, (that had bene ſo ſecretly contriued, and ſo long in hatching,) was by the peaceable miniſters of our Lawes, and by due execution of their Offices, without any extraordinary power or forces, moſt loyally, reſolutely, and ſpeedily ſuppreſſed: And whereas ſome queſtion or ſcruple hath bene (as we are enformed) moued amongſt ſome of the vulgar, Whether any of our Sheriffes, may, with the power of their ſeuerall Counties or Shires, in purſuit of Rebels and Traitors, follow them into any other County, Albeit by the Lawes of this Realme, Sheriffes, as it falleth out in dayly experience, in priuate caſes betweene party and party (matters of no ſuch eminent and publike danger and conſequence as this is) iuſtly and lawfully do the like, whereof we preſume few or none can be ignorant: Yet we meaning to giue ſatisfaction to all, doe hereby publiſh and declare, That ſuch purſuit of Rebels and Traitors into other Counties, is not onely in ſuch caſes lawfull and iuſtifiable, But, that if any of our Subiects being thereunto required by any of our Sheriffes, ſhall not follow and aſſiſt them in ſuch purſuit, that they are to be ſeuerely and ſharply puniſhed for their high contempt and offence in that behalfe. But if in ſuch purſuit the Sheriffe of the ſame Countie of Shire (whereunto ſuch Rebels or Traitors ſhall flie or eſcape) ſhall alſo come with the power of his County before ſuch Rebels or Traitors be apprehended or ſuppreſſed, Then the Sheriffe ſo purſuing from any other County or Shire ſhall aſſiſt and ioyne with the Sheriffe in his proper County or Shire, for the apprehenſion or ſuppreſſing of ſuch Rebels and Traitors, And if ſuch Rebels or Traitors ſhall flie or eſcape into any houſe or other place of ſtrength and defence, and ſhal not yeeld themſelues being thereunto required by the Sheriffe or any of his company that ſo ſhall purſue them, but obſtinately and wilfully make reſiſtance,

That

That then it shall be lawfull for euery such Sheriffe so pursuing with such power & strength, as he shall collect, or shal assist him, to beat downe, burne, or otherwise wast any such house or place of defence for the better apprehension or suppressing of such Rebels and Traitors. And albeit we desire that such industry and care may be taken, as that such offendors may be apprehended alive, Yet we let it be knowen, that if otherwise through their rebellious obstinacy and resistance, such Rebellion cannot be suppressed, That it shall be lawfull and iustifiable in those cases of necessitie, for the Sheriffe and his company assisting him, to kill and destroy such Traitors and Rebels. And as the faithfull endeuours of our louing Subiects with such alacrity as they haue shewed in this late Rebellion, is very acceptable vnto vs; So if in any such case any person or persons shall vnder pretence of our publique seruice, maliciously and vniustly seeke to reuenge any priuate quarrell, we let them know that they shall not escape without seuere and condigne punishments according to their demerits in that behalfe.

Giuen at our Palace of Westminster, the 19 day of Nouember, in the third yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland. Anno Dom. 1605.

¶ A Proclamation for the apprehension and discouerie of Iohn Gerrard, Henry Garnet, and Oswald Tesmond.

IT is so manifest to the world by all our proceedings hitherto towards those Subiects of ours, which doe professe the Romish religion, how slow we haue bene to extend the seuerity of our Lawes (in matter of life) euen against the Romish Priests themselues, who seditiously incite and warrant the ignorant Papists to forsake their naturall loue and loyaltie; as we assure our selues that all which wee shall now require hereby at the hands of our people, will appeare most iust by the Lawes of nature, and by the straight bonds of our peoples affections to vs their Soueraigne, and to their Countrey (although there were no such certaine positiue Lawes as there are, so straitly to enioyne the same, and vnder so heauy paines.) And therefore seeing it is now made plaine and euident by diuers examinations of many of those prisoners that haue bene the principall Conspirators in the barbarous practise to destroy (with powder) our owne Person and Posteritie, with the whole State of the Realme in Parlia-

ment assembled, that those three Iesuites vnder named, Iohn Gerrard aliâs Brooke, Henry Garnet aliâs Walley, aliâs Darcy, aliâs Farmer, Oswald Tesmond aliâs Greenway, haue all three peculiarly bene practisers in the same; and being throughly perswaded that (in this treason so foule and odious to euery good Subiects eares and hearts) we shall find no man so blind or impious, as for any distinction whatsoeuer, to forbeare to doe their vttermost dueties for the discouery and apprehension of them that haue so extraordinarily sinned against God, and betrayed vs:

We haue now thought good (in that consideration the rather) not onely to make knowen to all men, the bloody and cruel crimes whereof these particuler persons are guilty, but also to declare to all our Subiects hereby, That although the conformitie of all our Subiects to our commandements herein, shall be no more then that which we doe assuredly promise our selues from such louing people, of whose fidelitie wee haue had so extraordinary experience in like cases; Neuertheless we are resolued, that whosoeuer shall be found to haue bene the particular occasion or instrument of their apprehensions, or any of them, shall be particularly rewarded by vs, as diuers haue beene already, that haue shewed their zeale and forwardnesse for the prosecution and apprehension of some of these Conspirators: Adding thereunto this further protestation, That if it shall appeare by any confessions hereafter, that any persons within our Dominions or Countreys (after this declaration of these mens guiltinesse in crimes so farre beyond example) shall presume to be a Harbourer, maintainer, or Concealer of any of these three persons, or shall not doe his best for their discouery and apprehension, That we are resolued (without hope of mercy or forgiuenesse) to suffer the Lawes of the Realme, to be most seuerely executed vpon them, as vpon those whom wee esteeme to be no lesse pernicious to our Person, State and Common wealth, then those that haue bene Actors and concealers of the maine treason it selfe.

Giuen at our Pallace of Westminster, the 15. day of Ianuary, in the third yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

Anno Dom. 1605.

Description of the seuerall parties aboue named.

IOhn Gerrard, aliâs Brooke, of stature tall, and according thereunto well set: his complexion swart or blackish: his face large: his cheeks sticking out, and somewhat hollowe vnderneath the cheeks: the haire of his head long, if it be not cut off: his beard cut close, sauing litle mustachoes, and a litle tuft vnder his lower lip: about fourtie yeeres old.

Henry

HEnry Garnet, aliâs Walley, aliâs Darcy, aliâs Farmer, of a midling ſtature, full faced, fat of body, of complexion faire: his forehead higy on each ſide, with a litle thinne haire comming downe vpon the midſt of the forepart of his head: the haire of his head and beard griſled: of age betweene fiftie and threeſcore: his beard on his cheeks cut cloſe, on his chinne but thinne, and ſomewhat ſhort: his gate vpright, and comely for a fat man.

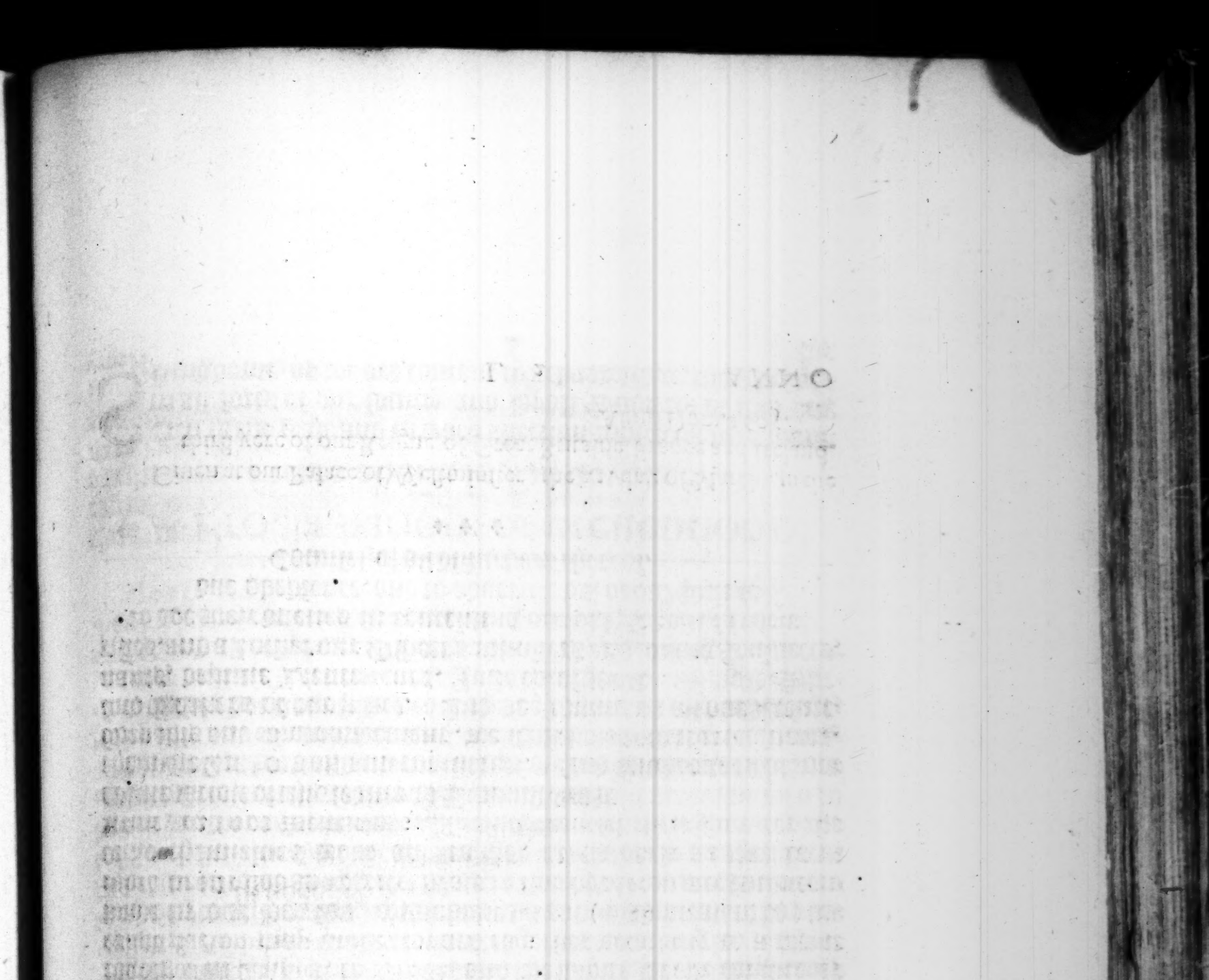
OSwald Teſmond, aliâs Greenway, of meane ſtature, ſomewhat groſſe: his haire blacke: his beard buſhie and browne, ſomething long, a broad forehead, and about fourtie yeeres of age.

¶ A Proclamation touching a ſeditious rumour ſuddenly raiſed.

WHere a ſeditious rumour hath bene raiſed this morning, that ſome ill accident ſhould bee befallen our perſon, and thereupon the people thereabouts haue bene raiſed in Armes by direction from Conſtable to Conſtable, but with vncertaine knowledge from whom the firſt ground ſhould be raiſed, or by what Warrant; Which we hold to be done purpoſely by ſome tumultuous ſpirits, to draw our Subiects together in Armes, to what intent we know not, vntill further examination may make it manifeſt; Wee doe hereby make it knowen to all our louing Subiects, that (God be thanked) we remaine in good and perfect health: And doe require them to conteine themſelues from aſſemblies, or gathering together in Armes or in conuenticles; Aſſuring themſelues, that after due examination of this ſeditious Rumour, we will make knowen to them the Authors and intent thereof. And whoſoeuer ſhall not obey this our commandement, we ſhall hold them for ſeditious, and breakers of our peace. And doe command all our Lieutenants, deputie Lieutenants, Juſtices of Peace, Maiors, Sheriffes, and all other our Officers, miniſters and louing Subiects, to doe their dueties in conteining our people within their due obedience, and to aduertiſe vs, or our Priuie Counſel, of all diſturbers thereof.

♣ ♣ ♣

Giuen at our Palace of Weſtminſter, the 22. day of March, in the third yere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland. Anno Dom. 1605.



ANNO QVARTO IACOBI REGIS.

¶ A Proclamation declaring what Flaggs South and North Britaines shall beare at Sea.

WHereas some difference hath arisen betweene our Subiects of South and North Britaine traueyling by Seas, about the bearing of their Flagges: For the auoyding of all such contentions hereafter, We haue with the aduise of our Councell ordred; That from henceforth all our Subiects of this Ile and kingdome of Great Britaine, and the members thereof, shall beare in their Mainetop the Red Crosse, commonly called S. Georges Crosse, and the White Crosse commonly called S. Andrewes Crosse, ioyned together according to a forme made by our Heralds, and sent by vs to our Admirall to be published to our said Subiects: And in their Foretop our Subiects of South Britaine shall weare the Red Crosse onely as they were wont, and our Subiects of North Britaine in their Fore-top the White Crosse onely as they were accustomed.

Wherefore we will and command all our Subiects to be conformable and obedient to this our Order, and that from henceforth they doe not vse to beare their Flagges in any other sort, as they will answere the contrary at their perill.

Giuen at our Palace of Westminster the twelfth day of April, in the 4. yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France, and Ireland.

Anno Dom. 1606.

¶ A Proclamation for preuention of future abuses in Purueyance.

SUch is the zeale and inward affection which we haue found in all sorts of our louing and loyall Subiects of this our Kingdome, as we are content to acknowledge, that (besides

the Christian care which all Kings are bound by the Law of God and nature to take ouer all their people) our owne sence and apprehension of their complaints, doeth dayly increase with the feeling we haue of their honest merits. In which respect, hauing taken some more particular paines in the examination of diuers circumstances, then is common to many princes; we did not only command all our Officers to be very diligent to trie out and punish the offences of Purueyours with all seueritie, but to fall into serious consideration, how all occasion may bee taken away hereafter, whereby those inferiour Ministers, which are vsed therein, may make themselues (vnder colour of our prerogatiue royal) the instruments of corruption and rapine: A matter most odious to our owne nature, who haue alwayes more desire to giue then to receiue from any our Subiects, except it be where necessitie inforceth vs thereunto, euen for the support and preseruation of that state and dignitie wherein Almightie God hath placed vs. For better assurance whereof, we haue thought it very conuenient at this time, to take some occasion in this maner to expresse the fruits of our care and consideration concerning this particular point of Purueyances.

FIrst, when wee were informed that some inferiour ministers had presumed to goe so farre beyond their Commission, as they haue aduentured not onely to take timber trees growing (which being parcell of our Subiects inheritance were neuer intended by vs to be taken) without the good will and full contentment of the Owners, but haue accustomed also to take vp farre greater quantities of prouisions for our house and stable, then euer came or were needfull for our vse (as most especially in wood, coale, hay, and cariage vpon our Progresse iourneys or remoues:) Although we haue no cause to doubt, but that our Officers of our Greencloth haue bene and will be euer most ready to search out and punish all such offences vpon iust complaints, Yet we did not leaue the pursuit and triall thereof to them onely, but did particularly direct our Attorney generall to informe against them on our behalfe in our Court of Starre-chamber, where some of them vpon their confession, haue already receiued (by censure of that Court) condigne punishment by Fine, imprisonment, pillorie, and loosing of their eares, And some others seeking to saue themselues by denying that wherewith they were charged, doe still remaine vnder examination to receiue the like punishment, vpon due proofe thereof to be made against them. By which example wee perswade our selues, that all honest men will rest so well assured of our good intention to reforme abuses (euen to their greatest satisfaction

tisfaction when there is iust occasion) as they will carefully and willingly continue their obedience and conformitie to those courses for furnishing such prouisions as are necessary for vs which were taken by the consent of most of the principall Gentlemen, and good Patriots in seuerall Counties, And whereof aboue sixteene Shires haue had continuance by the space of forty yeeres, Especially considering how many good, and wise Princes of this Realme, that haue gone before vs, where such agreements haue not bin made, haue held themselues to their right of purueyance, which is one of the most ancient flowers of the Crowne in our Progenitors, and must descend to our posteritie, whom God (we hope) both hath, and will so farre enable with his blessings, and graces, as they shall prooue themselues no lesse able, nor worthy then any others, to enioy and preserue the right, of a iust and lawfull Monarchie. Wherein, because all wise men know we sufficiently, that whersoeuer there must be a trust in vulgar persons, it is not possible to keepe their actions from errors, and abuses; We haue thought it fit for a further demonstration of our great care to preuent the same, to publish that which followeth, as well to terrifie the euil, as to comfort the well affected, whose iust griefe shall euer lie as neere vs, as our owne.

BE it therefore known hereby, that we doe giue expresse charge and commandement, that none of our Purueyours, nor other of our Officers or ministers whatsoeuer, that now are, or hereafter shall be, or any of them, or any of their deputies or seruants, shall take for vs, or in our name, or to or for any vse whatsoeuer, any timber trees of any our Subiects, growing in any place, or places whatsoeuer, without the expresse consent, and agreement of the owner thereunto had and obtained. Of which particular abuses we cannot conceale our mislike, both in respect of the iniurie done thereby to that laudable policie of the Realme for maintaining of timber, & also in the particular feeling we haue in our own affections how grieuous it is for any man to behold ẏ fruits, and honest pleasures of his owne labors or his ancestors, defaced and spoiled by the lewde & rauenous malice of base companions.

SEcondly, because we haue considered that our Subiects may be sometime ouer burthened (against the meaning of our principall Officers) by the vnreasonable taking of wood, coale, hay, oats and such like prouisions in time of progresse: We do expressly charge and command all our Officers, ministers, or any of their deputies and seruants, to forbeare to take either wood, coale, hay, or oats in larger proportion, then shall bee found necessary to bee expended for the Seruice of our house and stable.

And

AND further our pleasure is, that none of our Purueyours or takers of cariage, or Cart takers (for the time being) nor any of their deputies or seruants, nor any other of our Officers or ministers whatsoeuer, shal vpon our iourneys, remoues, or progresse, take vp any carts or cariages for any Noble man, gentleman, artizan, or others whatsoeuer, not being our seruants in ordinary, and necessarily for that time to attend vs. In which point that it may the better appeare, how sparingly it shalbe vsed, we do expresly command, that there be no more cariages taken, then shall bee particularly comprised in a list, which shall be made for that purpose, and signed with the hands of the principall officers of our Chamber, houshold, and stable: And for the rest, whatsoeuer they be, either noble men, gentlemen, artizans, or others that doe follow vs, our expresse pleasure and commandement is, That they from henceforth at all times hereafter prouide their cariages (such as they shall like to haue or vse) at their owne proper costes and charges, and by their owne meanes, without vsing in any sort either our name or authority, or any of our Purueyours, or ny of their deputies or seruants, for, or about the same.

AND we doe withall hereby signifie vnto all and euery our purueyors, their deputies and seruants, and all others that may receiue any order from them touching purueyance of cariages, or the making of any the prouisions aforesayd for any our progresse, iourneys, or remoues, That if in any point therein they doe carry themselues contrary to this our expresse prohibition in that behalfe made, that for such their offences they shall be proceeded against in the seuerest maner, and receiue such exemplary punishment, as by our Lawes may be inflicted vpon them.

AND we do straitly charge our principall Officers of our household and stable, and other officers of our Greencloth, vpon due information, and proofe made before them of any our ministers offending in any the kindes before specified, to deliuer the sayd offenders into the hands of some of the Justices of Peace of the sayd shire or Countie, where the sayd offence, or offences were committed, to the end they may proceed against them in as seuere maner, as the Law and Justice of our Realme requireth, or alloweth. And if any of the offences aforesayd shall seeme fitter to be proceeded withall in the Court of Starre chamber, then in the Counties where the offences shall bee committed; Then we doe straitly charge and command our Atturney generall for the time being, that if information be giuen vnto him by any our Justices of Peace of the misdemeanor of any person so deliuered, to see the sayd offender prosecuted, and duely punished. Prouided alwayes,

that

that our meaning is not hereby to prohibite any our Iustices of Peace, vpon iust complaints of any of our louing Subiects, to examine, to binde ouer to the Sessions, or (if neede require it) to commit any such offenders in their seuerall Shires: And then, certifying the cause of such commitments to the Officers of our Greenecloth, to proceed (vpon good proofes) in further punishment of the faults, according to the Lawes of the Realme.

AND We doe in like manner expressly prohibite and forbid all persons, after the end of this Session of Parliament, to make any Purueyance without Commission for euery seuerall Shire, containing the kindes, and quantities (so neere as may bee) which they are to puruey in such a Shire. And that to the same Commissions blanke Scedules bee annexed, which cannot bee taken off, wherein they shall truely, in presence of such high Constable, or Constables, pettie Constable, or Constables, Headborough, or Headboroughes, as shall (by precept to him or them directed) bee priuie to the deliuery of any the prouisions in the sayd Commission specified, enter their takings presently, whereunto the sayde Constable, &c. shall subscribe their names or signe Manuell. And that the Owners or Sellers, if they will, may presently likewise subscribe their names or marks to the same. And that when they haue finished their takings in any such Shire, That then they deliuer a Duplicate of the sayde Schedule containing their takings, and a true Copie of their proportions appointed, to one of the next Iustices of Peace, to the ende it may appeare that their takings exceede not their Warrants.

FVrthermore, where We haue beene informed, that diuers complaints haue bene made of some hard course taken by our Officers of our Greene-cloth towards diuers of our louing Subiects, at such times as they haue enformed against Purueyours and such like Officers vpon abuses; Although Wee haue no doubt, that any of our Officers will in any such case so much forget their respect to Iustice or Duety to Vs (the principall Officers being Counsellers of State, and the rest Knights and Gentlemen of good qualitie and discretion) yet to the intent our people may be satisfied that we haue no purpose to suffer any interruption of Iustice, vnder pretext of our authoritie; We doe hereby declare it, and so is our will and pleasure, that in case any of our louing Subiects shall be imprisoned for so doing, that the Iudges of our High Court at Westminster shall award a Habeas corpus for their reliefe, according to our Lawes.

And

AND for the better satisfaction of our people, of whose loyaltie and inward affections we stand so much assured, as they will not repine at any prouision deliuered by vertue of our Commission, if it may appeare to come to our vse, our will & pleasure therefore is, that our Justices of Peace in euery seuerall County or Countrey where any prouision shalbe taken by vertue of our Commissions, shall at their quarter Sessions take particular reckning of the high and pettie Constables of all warrants comming vnto them from any minister of ours, together with what prouisions or carriages they haue deliuered vnto them by vertue of our Commission, the true and iust Certificate whereof they shal halfe yeerely at the least, vnder the hands and Seales of some of them certifie to our Treasurer and Comptroller, or other our Officers of Greencloth, who presently by the parcels and accompts of our house shall duely examine the receit from such Purueyors. And if it be found by Certificate of the said Justices or otherwise, that they haue taken more then they haue deliuered for our vse or expence, vnlesse it shall appeare to haue had iust cause of miscarrying by the way: then we require our Officers of Houshold, vpon paine of our displeasure, without delay to send the party so offending into the County where such offence or offences shalbe committed, there to receiue punishment of life and member as the good and ancient Lawes of our Realme haue formerly ordeined and appointed.

FVrthermore, as we did in our returne out of Wiltshire, being our first progresse, vpon the examination of some abuses, drawe downe the number of our carriages to such a proportion as two full third parts was diminished of the numbers before time vsed: euen so at this time, because we conceiue that the matter of carriages is the greatest grieuance, And that it is oftentimes no lesse trouble to our people to come emptie with their carts to Court to take in carriages, then to conuey them; We doe therefore hereby also command all persons vsed in the seruice of Cart-taking for our remoues, to forbeare to take either more carriages then are of necessitie to be vsed, or to warne or charge carts in any Citie, Towne, Burrow, or hundred aboue fourteene miles at any time distant from the place where they are to receiue their loding, vpon paine of loosing their Office and Seruice, and such further punishment as is to be inflicted vpon them for their contempts. And we doe likewise require all high Constables, vpon receipt of any Warrants from any our Cart-takers, their seruants or deputies for warning of Carts within their hundreds, that they presume not to warne any but in such part of the hundreth as shalbe within

within compaſſe of the fourteen miles aboue ſpecified, vpon paine of the penalties before expreſſed; vnleſſe it ſhall appeare by the iudgement and Order of the Iuſtices of that County, or fiue of them at the leaſt, that it ſhalbe more for the eaſe of the Countrey to inlarge the extent of the number of miles aforeſaid.

FVrther, wee charge and commaund the Purueiors of our Woodyard and Scullary, vpon taking of any proportion of Wood or coale for our prouiſion, not to medle or aſſume authority vnto themſelues for warning any Carts for carriage of the ſame, but by direction of two at the leaſt of our Iuſtices of Peace next adioyning of that County, where ſuch Wood, or coales ſhalbe taken, to the end the ſame may be performed with the greateſt eaſe to our louing Subiects, vpon paine of looſing their Office, and ſuch further puniſhment, as their contempt ſhall require: Not doubting, but thoſe Iuſtices, which are made priuy to their Commiſſion, wil vſe ſuch care, and expedition at all times, for the furtherance of our ſeruice, and for the good and quiet of their Countrey, as wee ſhall not be forced by their remiſneſſe, to returne the wonted authoritie into the hands of the Purueyors.

AND laſtly, as a further demonſtration of our inward affection to our people, notwithſtanding our ancient Right and Prerogatiue of Purueyance ſo long continued, we haue cauſed ſome of our Priuie Councell, (together with our chiefe Officers of the Greenecloth) to fall into preſent conſideration how to prouide (as ſoone as may be) ſome ſuch conuenient number of Carts, wholly to be maintained vpon our owne charge, as may ſerue vs whenſoeuer we ſhall make any ſudden remoue, or priuate iourneyes for our exerciſe, and recreation, without being forced to vſe any Commiſſion, or to put the Countreys to any charge for furniſhing vs vpon any of thoſe vncertaine occaſions.

Giuen vnder our Signe manuell at our Palace of Weſtminſter the 23. day of April, in the fourth yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland. Anno Dom. 1606.

¶ A Proclamation, charging all Ieſuites, Seminaries &c. to depart the land.

WE doe not doubt but that all our Subiects (embracing the true Religion profeſſed in this Church of England, & by Law eſtabliſhed within this Realme) are throughly perſwaded of our conſtant reſolution for the maintenance and defence of the ſame; Not onely becauſe we found it here

here so many yeeres setled, and blessed of God in the long peace and prosperity of our people, wherewith it hath bene accompanied since the first setting the same free from the Romish seruitude, But also and chiefly, because our owne knowledge and vnderstanding (illuminated by the Spirit of God) doeth assure vs that the same is agreeable to his Diuine word, and to the doctrine of the Primitiue Church. Of which our purpose and determination, besides all other our former proceedings (since our entry into this kingdome) we haue giuen a new and certaine demonstration by our consent to such two Acts, as haue bene passed in this Session of our Parliament, both tending to preuent the dangers, and diminish the number of those, who adhering to the profession of the Church of Rome, are blindly led (together with the superstition of their Religion) both into some points of doctrine, which cannot consist with the loyaltie of Subiects towards their Prince, and oft times into direct actions of Conspiracies and coniurations against the State wherein they liue, as hath most notoriously appeared by the late most horrible and almost incredible Coniuration, to blow vp vs, our children, and all the three Estates in Parliament assembled. All which notwithstanding, and although by these late Treasons aboue mentioned, contriued and purlued (as they haue bene) with the priuitie and warrant of so many of the principall Priests of that profession, & grounded vpon points of doctrine, (in that Church held and mainteined) there is sufficient cause (if there had neuer bene any other enterprise vpon the same ground) to iustifie the proceedings of vs and our said Parliament, in the making and execution of these last, and all other former Statutes, tending to the same end: Neuertheless, seeing the Soueraigne care appertaineth to vs, who haue the Soueraigne power of Iustice in our hand, and the supreme dispensation of clemencie, and moderation of the seueritie of our Lawes is likewise as proper to vs to vse, whensoeuer we shall finde it reasonable, the same deseruing to be no lesse allowed in vs (being in our Dominions Gods Lieutenant) then it is praised in him, among whose highest Titles it is, That his Mercy is aboue all his workes: Although both Natures iust offence might be excused, if we suffered our selfe to be transported with such passions, as so vile and barbarous prouocations do excite in humane sense, And our prouidence would be also commended, if we did with all violence indeuour to extirpate out of our Realme, not onely such as were guilty of the attempt, but all others that gaue any cause to be suspected of bearing fauour to it, or of whom there is any iust occasion to conceiue that they may be corrupted with the like poy-

son:

ſon: Yet cannot any prouocation or other reſpect, extinguiſh in vs ſo vtterly the exercise of that clemencie, whereunto Nature hath ſo farre inclined vs, as we can be withholden from renewing ſome courſe of lenitie againe in ſome particulars, ſo farre forth as it may be without the perill of our Religious and loyall people, that concurre with vs in the profeſſion of the Goſpel.

And therefore to the end we might not haue any further ſubiect miniſtred vnto vs, whereby we muſt be prouoked to execute Iuſtice vpon thoſe, who (being called Religious perſons, and profeſſed in diuers orders of their Church, as Prieſts, Ieſuits, Seminaries, and ſuch like) haue not onely declared themſelues to be the ſtirrers vp of our people to diſobedience, But when we were pleaſed formerly out of our meere Grace to ſignifie our Royall pleaſure for their departure out of this Realme vnpuniſhed, haue few or none of them taken hold of our Gracious fauour, but wilfully, and (as it were) in ſcorne of the penalties which our iuſt Lawes could impoſe, haue ſtill continued their former practiſes, and contempt in their returnes: As we doe purpoſe to ſend away out of our Realme euen thoſe of that condition, whoſe liues are in our hands to take euery houre, if we were ſo diſpoſed, (excepting onely thoſe that are guilty of that horrible Treaſon;) So we haue once againe reſolued, and for the laſt warning doe denounce it by theſe preſents, (according to the tenor of our Lawes, and our former Proclamations) That they ſhall all of them, that is to ſay, Ieſuits, Seminaries, Friers, or any other Prieſt whatſoeuer, Regular or Secular, being made by authority of the church of Rome, depart out of this Realme of England and Wales, before the firſt day of Auguſt next enſuing, vpon paine to incurre the vttermoſt danger of our ſaid Lawes. And for their better meanes to depart according to this our pleaſure, we doe hereby ſignifie to them, That if at any time before the ſaid firſt day of Auguſt, they or any of them, excepting Gerrard or Greenwell, ſhall reſort to any Port Towne of our Realme, and there declare himſelfe to the Magiſtrate of the ſaid Towne, or other Officers of our Port, that he is a Prieſt of any ſort whatſoeuer, and that he is there to take ſhipping for his paſſage, they ſhall ſuffer him or them quietly to depart, and ſhal ſee them ſhipped and ſent away, and giue them therein furtherance for their departure.

And becauſe there may be ſome Prieſts in hold in diuers parts of our Realme, not yet knowen to vs, We doe will and command all Sheriffes, Bayliffes, and Keepers of priſons, within twentie dayes after the publiſhing of this Proclamation, to aduertiſe our Priuie Counſell, or ſome of them, of the names of all ſuch prieſts,

Iesuits, Seminaries, or of any other sort that are in their custody, and by whom, and for what cause they were committed, to the end that thereupon we may giue order for their transportation.

And now least happily this vnexpected course of our so oft reiterated clemencie after such an example, should either serue to encourage the Priests themselues to affront our Iustice, or discourage those good and deare Subiects of ours, whose danger and destruction wee know shall neuer bee seuered from our owne, whensoeuer any such Proiects shall be in motion; We doe hereby protest, that this is done with no other purpose, but to auoyd the effusion of blood, and by banishing them presently out of our Dominions, to remoue all cause of such seueritie, as we shall otherwise be constrained to vse towards the other sort of our people, as long as those Seducers shall haue opportunitie to betray their consciences, and corrupt their loyaltie, towards whom our affections doe so vary with the Obiect, as we confesse, that we desire still to make it appeare in the whole course of our Gouernment, that we are farre from accompting all those Subiects disloyall, that are that way affected, and that we doe distinguish of such as be caried onely with blinde Zeale, and such as sinne out of presumption, and vnder pretext of zeale make it their onely occupation to perswade disobedience, and to practise the ruine of this Church and Common-wealth. And therefore as after times must giue vs triall of all mens behauiour, so must all men expect that their owne deserts must be the onely measure of their fortunes at our hands, either one way or other.

Giuen at our Mannour of Greenwich the 10. day of Iune, in the 4. yeere of our reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

Anno Dom. 1606.

¶ A Proclamation for the search and apprehension of certaine Pirates.

WHereas it hath appeared vnto vs by sundry credible informations and certificates from forreine parts, That Richard Gifford Captaine of a Ship or Flyboat, lately called the Fortune, and Richard Lux Master of a Ship called the Hope well, William Mellon, Humfrey Rastoll, Thomas Better, Robert Gyles, Iohn Thomas, Iohn Burrage, Baldwin Barber, Henry Radcliffe, Iohn Banister, William Smith, with diuers others their Complices, and Associats, seruing as Mariners or Souldiers in the sayd ships, haue vnder colour of friendship and peaceable traffique,

fique, committed moſt foule outrages, murders, ſpoiles and depre-dations within the Streits, and Mediterranean Seas, aſwell with-in the ports as without, to the great offence of all our friends, to the extreme loſſe and hurt of our Merchants trading thoſe parts, both in their perſons and goods, and to the great diſpleaſure of God and men; We of our Princely care for the adminiſtration of Iuſtice (the maine pillar of our Eſtate) doe with no leſſe zeale, aſwell for the ſatisfaction of forreine Princes, as for the example of others in like caſes offending, intend to proſecute them, and all their Abettors, Complices and Acceſſaries with the greateſt ſeue-rity of our Lawes in that caſe prouided:

And therefore we will and ſtraitly command all and euery our Officers and louing Subiects, that immediatly after the ſight of this preſent Proclamation, they and euery of them doe make diligent ſearch and inquirie in all places aſwell exempt as not ex-empt, for the ſayd perſons, and all and euery of them, and them, or any of them ſo found, to apprehend and commit to the next Gaole, there to be deteined vntill our high Admirall, or his Lieu-tenant the Iudge of the high Court of the Admiraltie, vpon no-tice giuen vnto either of them of the perſons ſo committed, ſhall take order in that behaife.

And moreouer our pleaſure is, that no perſon or perſons what-ſoeuer, ſhall wittingly or wilfully receiue, conceale, harbour, en-tertaine or lodge the ſaid Pirats and murtherers, or any of them, or any of their ſayd Complices or Aſſociates into their houſe or houſes, after the ſight or knowledge of this proclamation (know-ing them by pregnant circumſtances, credible informations or o-therwiſe to be the perſons before named) vpon paine to euery ſuch perſon and perſons ſo receiuing, concealing, harbouring, entertaining or lodging any of the ſayd Pirates and murtherers, or any of their complices, of death and forfeiture of all their lands, goods and chattels, according to the Lawes and Statutes in that caſe prouided.

Giuen at our Mannour of Greenwich the 13. day of Iune, in the fourth yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France & Ireland. Anno Dom. 1606.

¶ A Proclamation touching Paſſengers.

WHereas in the firſt Seſſion of our Parliament hol-den at Weſtminſter the nineteenth day of March in the yeere of our Reigne of England, France and Ire-

land the first, and of Scotland the seuen and thirtieth; It was amongst other things enacted, That no woman nor any childe vnder the age of one and twenty yeeres (except Sailers or Shipboyes, or Apprentice, or Factor of some merchant in trade of merchandize) should be permitted to passe ouer the Seas, except the same should be by licence of vs, our Heires or Successors, or some fire or more of our Priuy Councel, thereunto first had vnder their hands, vpon paine that the Officers of the Port that should willingly or negligently suffer any such to passe, or should not enter the names of such Passengers licensed, should forfeite his Office, and all his goods and chattels, And vpon paine that the Owner of any Ship or Vessell, that should wittingly or willingly carie any such ouer the Seas, without licence as is aforesayd, should forfeit his Ship or Vessell, and all the tackle, And euery master or mariner, of or in any such Ship or Vessell, offending as is aforesayd, should forfeit all their goods, and suffer imprisonment by the space of twelue moneths without Baile, or Maineprise, As by the sayd Acte of Parliament amongst other things may more at large appeare:

And whereas many such our Subiects, That is to say, Women and persons vnder the age of 21. yeeres, haue from time to time iust and necessary causes and occasions to goe and passe ouer the Seas. In which cases for euery such women and persons vnder the age of twentie and one yeres to obteine such licence, either from our selues, or from fire of our sayd priuie Counsell according to the sayd Law, is very inconuenient, and almost impossible; We haue therefore thought conuenient, for the ease aswell of our selfe and our sayd Counsell, as of such of our Subiects as are of the condition mentioned in the sayd Act of Parliament, to grant our Commission to persons of trust in certaine Ports of our Realme, lying most apt and conuenient for passage, That is to say, London, the Cinque Ports, Harwich, Yarmouth, Hull, and Waymouth, to licence such women and persons vnder the age of 21. yeeres, as shall haue iust cause to passe out of our Realme, vpon due examination had of them, to passe without perill to themselues, or the Officers of our sayd Ports, Notwithstanding the sayd Statute or any thing therein conteined. And wee haue thought it fit to giue publique knowledge hereof to all our Subiects, and to all our Officers whom it may concerne, to the ende they may know what shal be lawfull for them to do in those cases.

Giuen at the Castle of Farneham the 23. day of August, in the fourth yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

Anno Dom. 1606.

¶ A Pro-

¶ A Proclamation for the adiournement of part of Michaelmas Terme.

THe Kings moſt excellent Maieſtie, finding that the infection of the plague is at this preſent in ſundry places of the Citie of London, and neere adioyning to the ſame, though not (God be thanked) with the mortalitie of great numbers; yet ſo diſperſed in diuers of the beſt and moſt open ſtreets of the ſayd Citie, as doe giue iuſt cauſe to doubt, that the contagion thereof, by great reſort of people, might be further ſpread, aſwell in the Citie, as into other parts of the Realme, whereby both danger might enſue to his Royall Perſon, the Queene his deareſt wife, and his children, and to his moſt louing Subiects repairing thither for their Suits and cauſes, and likewiſe by ſuch increaſe of the infection, if it ſhould happen (which God forbid) the next Seſſion of his Highneſſe Parliament, appoynted for the great and waighty affaires of the Realme, might be prorogued: His Maieſtie, for theſe neceſſary conſiderations, and hoping that the infection will, by the goodneſſe of Almighty God, with the coldnes of the yeere, and ſuch wholeſome Orders as are taken in his ſayd Citie, the rather ceaſe by the adiournement of part of this next Terme of S. Michael now at hand, from the Vtas of the ſame, vntill the fourth Returne of the ſayd Terme called Menſe Michaëlis next comming. His Maieſtie therefore, of his ſpeciall fauour and clemencie, is pleaſed and contented, to adiourne the ſayde Terme of S. Michael, that is to ſay, From the Vtas thereof, vnto the ſaid fourth Returne of the ſayd Terme, called Menſe Michaëlis next comming; which his Maieſty ſignifieth to all and ſingular his louing Subiects of this his Realme, to the intent that they and euery of them, which hath cauſe or commandement to appeare in any of his Highneſſe Courts at Weſtminſter, in or at any day or time from and after the ſaid Vtas of S. Michael, may tarry at their dwellings, or where their buſineſſe otherwiſe ſhall lie, without reſorting to any of the ſayd Courts for that cauſe, before the ſayd Menſe Michaëlis next comming, and that without danger of forfeiture, penaltie, or contempt to incurre towards his Highneſſe in that behalfe. And neuertheleſſe his Maieſties pleaſure is, That two of his Iuſtices, that is to ſay, of either Bench one, ſhall the firſt day of Michaelmas Terme, called Octabis Michaëlis, according to the ancient order of the Lawes, keepe the Eſ-

ſoignes of the ſayd Octabis Michaëlis. At which Vtas of S. Michael, Writs of adiournement ſhall be directed to the ſayd Iuſtices, giuing them authoritie to adiourne the ſayd Terme of Saint Michael, that is to ſay, From the ſayd Vtas thereof, vntill the fourth Returne, as before is ſayd. And the ſayd adiournement ſhall be made in the firſt day of the ſayd Vtas, commonly called, the day of Eſſoignes. And further his Maieſties pleaſure is, That all matters, cauſes and Suits, depending in any of his other Courts betweene partie and partie, as in his Highneſſe Courts of Chancery, Starchamber, and Exchequer, Courts of Wards and Liueries, Duchy of Lancaſter, and Court of Requeſts, ſhall haue continuance, and the parties ſhall haue day from the date of theſe preſents, vntill the ſaide fourth Returne, as before is ſayd.

Prouided alway, and his Maieſties pleaſure and commandement is, That all Collectors, Receiuers, Sheriffes, and other Accomptants, and all other perſons, that ſhould or ought to Accompt or pay any ſumme or ſummes of money in any of his Maieſties Courts of Exchequer, Court of Wards and Liueries, and of his Duchie of Lancaſter, or in any of them, or to enter into any Accompt in any of the ſayd Courts, ſhall repaire vnto the accuſtomed places at Weſtminſter, where his Highneſſe hath appointed ſuch Officers and miniſters, as for that purpoſe his Maieſtie hath thought expedient, and there to pay and doe in euery behalfe, as though no ſuch Proclamation of adiournement had bene had or made. And his Highneſſe further pleaſure and commandement is, That all Sheriffes ſhall returne their Writs and Proces againſt all ſuch Accomptants and Debtors, at the dayes therein appointed. And if any perſon or perſons, who ought to accompt or pay any ſumme or ſummes of money to his Maieſtie in any of the Courts and places aforeſaid, doe make default therein, That then his Highneſſe Writs and Proces ſhall be awarded and ſent forth againſt euery ſuch perſon and perſons, and the ſame to be duely & orderly ſerued, and returned by the Sheriffes and Officers thereunto appoynted, in ſuch like maner and forme, as the ſame ſhould haue beene, if this preſent Proclamation had not bene made. And if any Sheriffe or other Officer ſhall make default, or be negligent in ſeruing, executing, or returning of any the Writs and Proces aforeſayd, That then euery ſuch Sheriffe and other Officer, ſhall incurre ſuch paines and penalties, as by the ſayd Courts, or any of them ſhall be tared and aſſeſſed; Willing and commanding all and euery his Maieſties Sheriffes, Officers, Miniſters and Subiects, to whome it doth or ſhall appertaine,

pertaine, to obſerue and keepe their aſſemblies and apparances with all their Returnes and Certificates, in his Highneſſe ſayd Courts at Weſtminſter, in Menſe Michaëlis next comming, then and there to be holden and kept, and there to doe their Offices and duelies in euery behalfe, in like maner and forme, as they ſhould or ought to haue done, if this preſent Proclamation had not bene had or made, as they will anſwere to the contrary at their perils.

Giuen at our Honour of Hampton Court, the 23. day of September, in the fourth yeere of his Maieſties Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland. Anno Dom. 1606.

¶ A Proclamation forbidding all Londoners and other inhabitants of places infected, to reſort to the Court.

THe Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie, conſidering what peril oftentimes enſueth by the meanes of great aſſemblies of people in time of infectious diſeaſes; doeth therefore ſtraitly charge and command, that no maner of perſon or perſons, of what eſtate, degree, or condition he or they be, inhabiting within the Cities of London, and Weſtminſter, and the Suburbs of the ſame, or any other place where the Infection of the Plague is, or hath bene within ſixe weekes next before the date hereof, do preſume to reſort, or come vnto his Highneſſe Court at Whitehall, or whereſoeuer it ſhall pleaſe the King, the Queene, or the Prince to lie or abide, vntil ſuch time as his highnes pleaſure ſhal be further knowen therein, except the Lords the Biſhops of this Realme, the Iudges of the Law, his Maieſties learned Councel, the principal Magiſtrates of the Cities of London, and Weſtminſter, and all Houſhold ſeruants of his Maieſties, and other neceſſary perſons for prouiſions of his Highneſſe houſhold, not hauing the Infection of the Plague in their houſes, or neere vnto them, by the ſpace of ſixe weekes, as aforeſaid.

It is alſo further by his Maieſtie thus prouided, That if any other (except before excepted) ſhall haue neceſſary cauſe to reſort or come vnto the Court from any of the places before named, the ſame perſons ſhall not come within the vtter gates of the Court, vntill they haue firſt ſent one of the Kings Maieſties Porters at the Gates, and to him declared, vnto whom they haue neceſſary occaſion to repaire within the Court, And thereupon the ſayd Porter ſhall cauſe the parties to ſtay abroad, without entring into

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to any Houſe, Tent, or company of any perſon, and ſhall certifie the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlaine, the Treaſourer, the Comptroller, the Secretary, the Vicechamberlaine, or any other of his Maieſties Priuie Councell, or ſome of the principall Officers of the Greenecloth, if the matter ſhall appertaine to the Kings Maieſties Houſhold, according to the qualitie of the matter, and of the perſons with whom the parties haue to doe in the Court: and by a Warrant in writing vnder the hands of any of the ſaid Lords Counſellers, or Officers, or by ſignification from ſome principall perſon about them, certified to any of the Kings Maieſties Porters, that the ſayd perſons ſhall or may come into the Court: then the ſayd Porter ſhall permit and ſuffer them ſo to doe: otherwiſe the ſayd perſons ſhall be commanded to returne without any longer abiding, vpon paine of his Maieſties grieuous diſpleaſure, and ſeuere punihment in the Marſhalſey.

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Giuen at our Palace of Weſtminſter, the firſt day of Nouember, in the fourth yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

Anno Dom. 1606.

ANNO

ANNO QVINTO IACOBI REGIS.

¶ A Proclamation for ſuppreſsing of perſons riotouſly aſſembled for the laying open of Incloſures.

WHereas ſome of the meaner ſort of our people did of late aſſemble themſelues in riotous and tumultuous maner within our County of Northampton, ſometimes in the night, & ſometimes in the day, vnder pretence of laying open enclosed grounds of late yeeres taken in, to their dammage, as they ſay; The repreſſing whereof we did firſt referre onely to the due courſe of Juſtice, and the ordinary proceedings of the Commiſſioners of the Peace, and other our Miniſters in ſuch caſes: Foraſmuch as wee haue perceiued ſince, that lenitie hath bred in them, rather encouragement then obedience, and that they haue preſumed to gather themſelues in greater multitudes, as well in that County, as in ſome others adioyning, We finde it now very neceſſary to vſe ſharper remedies.

Wherefore, wee will and command all Lieutenants, deputy Lieutenants, Sheriffes, Juſtices of Peace, Maiors, Bailiffes, Headboroughs, Conſtables, and all other our Officers and miniſters to whom it may appertaine, if the ſaid perſons ſhal continue ſo aſſembled after Proclamation made, or any ſuch new Aſſemblies be gathered in thoſe, or any other parts of our Realme, immediatly to ſuppreſſe them by whatſoeuer meanes they may, be it by force of Armes, if admonitions and other lawfull meanes doe not ſerue to reduce them to their dueties. For we cannot but be iuſtly moued to ſuch ſeueritie againſt thoſe, who vniuſtly throw a ſlander vpon our gouernment, by taking that pretence for their diſobedience: Seeing it is manifeſt by Act of Parliament, paſſed ſince our comming to this Crowne, that we haue bene carefull to prevent ſuch Enclioſures, and Depopulations, and that it hath bene an ordinary charge giuen by vs to our Juſtices of Aſſiſes,

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when they went to their Circuits, to enquire of all vnlawful Depopulations and Enclosures, and to take order to remedy the same, and to punish the Offenders therein according to the due course of Law. And it is well knowen to many, that we were now also in hand with some course to be taken by aduise of our Counsell for the performance thereof: From which our good purpose and intent, this their presumptuous and vndutifull proceeding, might rather giue vs cause to desist, then increase in vs any affection to relieue such disordered persons, so farre attempting against our Crowne and dignity, who chuse rather to trust to their owne pride and rashnesse, then to the care and prouidence of their Souereigne. Willing and commanding all our said Lieutenants, Deputie Lieutenants, Sheriffes, and other our Officers and ministers aboue mentioned, to attend diligently to the execution of this our pleasure, and all other our louing Subiects to be obedient to them in the performance thereof, as they will answere the contrary at their perill.

Giuen at our Palace of Westminster the 30. day of May, in the fifth yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France, and Ireland.

Anno Dom. 1607.

¶ A Proclamation signifying his Maiesties pleasure aswell for suppressing of riotous Assemblies about Inclosures, as for reformation of Depopulations.

IT is a thing notorious that many of the meanest sort of our people in diuers parts of our Kingdome, either by secret combination, wrought by some wicked instruments, or by ill example of the first beginners, haue presumed lately to assemble themselues riotously in multitudes, and being armed with sundry weapons, haue layd open in forcible manner a great quantitie of seuerall mens possessions, some newly inclosed, and others of longer continuance, making their pretence that some townes haue bene depopulated, and diuers families vndone by meanes of such Enclosures. In which seditious courses they haue persisted not onely after many prohibitions by our Ministers in the seuerall Counties, but after particular Proclamations published by our Royall Authoritie, and which is more, when so many meanes of lenitie and gentlenes were offered to reclaime them, as no prince would haue vsed, but such a one as was both confident in the loyall affections of his Subiects in generall, and compassionate towards

wards the simplicitie of such Offenders: many of them stood out most obstinately, and in open field rebelliously resisted such forces as in our Name, and by our Authoritie came to represse them, whereupon insued by necessitie in the end that some blood was drawen as well by martiall execution, as by ciuill iustice.

Upon this accident it seemeth good vnto Vs to declare to the world, and specially to our louing Subiects, as well that which concerneth our affections (which vpon seuerall respects are diuided betweene comfort and griefe) as that which concerneth also our Princely intentions, which likewise are bent vpon the contrary obiects and courses of grace and iustice. For first of all wee find cause of comfort in our selues in regard of the clearenesse of our conscience (to whome God hath committed the care and supreme gouernment of our people) from giuing cause or colour of such complaint; the matter whereof is such, as we take our selues more interessed therein then any our Subiects can bee: For as we cannot but know, that the glory and strength of all Kings consisteth in the multitude of Subiects, so may wee not forget that it is a special and peculiar preheminence of those Countreys, ouer which God hath placed vs, that they doe excell in breeding and nourishing of able and seruiceable people, both for warre and peace, which we doe iustly esteeme aboue all treasure and commodities, which our sayd Dominions doe otherwise so plentifully yeeld vnto vs. Neither in this particular case of depopulation, can any man make doubt but it must be farre from our inclination to suffer any tolleration of that which may be any occasion to decay or diminish our people, if we did consider nothing else, but that vse and application which we may make (as other Princes doe) both of the bodies of our people to carry armes for defence of our Crowne, and of their goods and substance to supply our wants vpon all iust and reasonable occasions, so as wee may by many reasons sufficiently iustifie our care herein towards God and the world (forasmuch as appertaineth to our Kingly Office) seeing the sayd Inclosures (lawfull or vnlawfull) were all or the most part made before we had taken the Scepter of this gouernment into our possession. Whereunto wee may adde (as wholy cleansing and washing our hands from the tolleration of these grieuances) the continuall and strict charges & commandements giuen by vs to our Iudges and Iustices, for the care and reformation of those things which may be in any wise grieuous to our people in their seuerall Countreys, although in this point there is some defence alledged by our subordinate Ministers, and specially by the Iustices of Assise, that our people haue bene wanting

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to themselues in the due and ordinary meanes which they ought to take, by presentment of such as are or haue bene guiltie of these oppressions. But as we take comfort that the causes of these complaints haue not proceeded from our gouernment, hauing contrariwise (before these seditious courses first brake foorth) taken into our Princely consideration this matter of depopulating and decaying of Townes and families (whereof we are more sensible, then any other) with resolution to cure whatsoeuer is amisse, by iust and orderly remedies: So are we grieued to behold what the disloyaltie and obstinacie of this rebellious people hath forced vs vnto, who being naturally inclined to spare shedding of blood, could haue wished that the humble and voluntary submission and repentance of all those Offenders, might both haue preuented the losse of the life of any one of them, and the example of Iustice vpon some might haue preuented the losse of more. And seeing it was of such necessitie, that some in regard of their intollerable obstinacie in so pernicious Treason should perish, rather then the sparkes of such a fire in our Kingdome should be left vnquenched, that it may yet serue to put others in mind of their duetie, and saue them from the like ruine and destruction, for such and so traiterous attempts hereafter: In all which considerations, for that which may concerne our Royall intention, as wee would haue all men know and conceiue, that neither the pretence of any wrongs receiued, nor our great mislike of depopulation in generall, can in any wise stay vs any longer, from a seuere and iust prosecution of such as shall take vpon them to be their owne iudges and reformers, either in this or any other pretended grieuance: So on the other side, we are not minded that the offences of a few (though iustly prouoking our Royall indignation) shall alter our gracious disposition to giue relieke in this case, where it appertaineth, were it for none other cause then in respect of so many others our good and louing Subiects, which might haue alledged like cause of griefe, and neuertheless haue contained themselues in their due obedience.

And therefore we doe first declare and publish our Princely resolution, that if any of our subiects shall hereafter vpon pretences of the same or like grieuances, either persist in the vnlawfull and rebellious Act already begun, or renew and breake forth into the like, in any parts of our Kingdome; We will preferre the safetie, quiet, and protection of our Subiects in generall, and of the body of our State, before the compassion of any such Offenders, bee they more or lesse, and howsoeuer misled: and must forget our naturall clemencie by pursuing them with all seuerity for their so

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hainous treasons, as well by our Armes as Lawes, knowing well, that wee are bound (as the head of the politike body of our Realme) to follow the course which the best phisitians vse in dangerous diseases, which is, by a sharpe remedie applied to a small & infected part, to saue the whole from dissolution & destruction. To which end we doe accordingly charge & command all our Lieutenants, deputy lieutenants, sheriffes, Justices of peace, & al other Magistrates of Justice vnder vs, and all other our louing Subiects to whom it shall any wayes appertaine, to doe and imploy their vttermost indeauors and forces for the keeping of our Subiects in peace and obedience, for preuention of all such riotous and rebellious Assemblies, and destroying them, (if any doe remaine, or shall happen to arise) by force of Armes, and by execution (euen to present death) of such as shall make resistance.

On the other side we doe notifie and declare to all our louing Subiects, That we are resolued, not out of any apprehension or regard of these tumults and disorders (which we know well to be onely dangerous to those that attempt them, and which experience may teach them, that they are in a moment to be dispersed) nor to satisfie disobedient people, be they rich or poore: But meerely out of loue of Justice, Christian compassion of other of our subiects, who being likewise touched with this griefe, auoyded the like offences, As also out of our Princely care and prouidence to preserue our people from decay or diminution, to cause the abuses of Depopulations and vnlawfull Inclosures to be further looked into, and by peaceable and orderly meanes to establish such a reformation thereof, as shalbe needfull for the iust reliefe of those that haue iust cause to complaine, and therein neglect no remedy, which either the Lawes of our Realme doe prescribe, or our owne Royall Authority, with the aduice of our Councell can supply.

For which purpose we haue already assembled our Iudges, and giuen them in charge straitly, to make it one of their principall cares as well to discouer the sayd offences, as to consider how farre they may be touched in Law, and in what course, and accordingly to proceed against them with all seueritie. And yet because the execution thereof requireth some time, though no more then must of necessitie be employed therein, if any turbulent or seditious spirits by their impatience, or through their desire to satisfie their owne wicked humors, by mouing common troubles shall seeke to preuent the course of Justice by any such vnlawfull attempts, as haue bene lately vsed, and abusing our gracious disposition shall take the presumption to be Reformers of the said inconuenience by any force, because they perceiue hereby how much we

we mislike of it: We do once againe denounce vnto them the same seuere punishment, which belongeth to Rebels in the highest degree, And doe require all and euery our Magistrates, Officers and ministers of Iustice (according to their place of authoritie) and all our loyall Subiects according to their duety of assistance (laying aside all slacknesse or fond pitie) to see it duely put in execution: As on the other side we doe promise, and are resolued graciously to lend our eares to humble and iust complaints, and to afford our people Iustice and fauour both in this and all occasions fit for a King to doe for his good Subiects in generall and in particular.

Giuen at our Mannour of Greenwich the 28. day of Iune, in the fifth yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

Anno Dom. 1607.

¶ A Proclamation for repeale of a Statute made Anno 5. Ric. 2. and to restraine the Kings Subiects from departing out of the Realme; And also concerning the transportation of Gold and Siluer.

WHereas at a Parliament holden at Westminster in the fift yeere of King Richard the second, the King defended the passage vtterly of all maner of people, aswell Clearkes as others in euery Port, and other Towne and place vpon the coast of the Sea, vpon paine of forfeiture of al their goods, except only the Lords and other great men of the Realme, and true and notable Merchants, and the Kings souldiers; And further prohibited diuers other things vpon paine that the offenders should forfeit, as much as they might forfeit, as by the sayd Act appeareth: which statute was seldome or neuer (especially of late) put in execution, for that it was in some cases too rigorous, in others very darke and obscure, and now, forasmuch as concerneth the passage of the English Subiects into the kingdome of Scotland, become voyd and extinct in respect of the happy vnion of both Kingdomes vnder one Soueraigne: His most Excellent Maiestie (preferring alwayes the tranquilitie of his louing Subiects, before such and so great aduantage as he might reape by recouery of such penalties) hath not onely suffered that particular branch of the Statute aforesayd to fall to the ground, (the continuation whereof were both vniust, and an apparant marke of separation) but hath bene content, besides that particular

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clause which was included in the Act passed at the last Session of Parliament, for abolishing of Hostilitie, and the memorie of all things that depend thereon, to assent (in favour of the Subiect) to repeale the whole Statute it selfe of Richard the second. And yet his Maiestie (whose care doeth euer watch ouer the weale of his Subiects) considering that the principall duetie and allegiance of al his Subiects, doeth chiefly consist to attend at all times the seruice and defence of their naturall Liege Lord, and of their deare and natiue Countrey, with all cheerefull readinesse and alacritie, either within the Realme, or without, when they shalbe thereunto required: And foreseeing in his Princely prouidence and wisedome what danger (especially in these dangerous daies) might insue to the whole State, if his Subiects might at their pleasure passe and depart out of this Realme into the Kingdoms, Countreys, Dominions and territories of forreine Kings, Princes, States and potentates, hath vpon mature deliberation prouided remedy for the preuention of such mischiefe as might follow thereupon: And therefore his Maiesty doeth (according to his Maiesties Lawes and the resolution of his Iudges, with whom consultation hath bene had, and agreeable to diuers Presidents in the reignes of King Edward the first, & King Edward the third (two most prudent and renowmed Kings) and other of his noble Progenitors before the making of the sayd late Act by these presents with the aduice of his Priuy Councell,) straitly prohibite and forbid all maner of persons being naturall borne Subiects of this Realme, or any of the Dominions of the same, of what estate or degree soeuer they be, that they or any of them (other then such persons as were excepted in and by the sayd Act, and other then Souldiers, Merchants, Mariners, and their Factors and Apprentices) shall not any time hereafter without speciall licence of his Maiesty, or of any foure or more of his Priuy Councel (whereof the principall Secretary for the time being to be one) passe or depart out of this Realme of England, or any of the dominions of the same, into the Kingdomes, Countreys, territories or dominions of any forreine King, Prince, State, or Potentate, vpon such corporall and other great and heauy paines and penalties as by our Lawes may be inflicted vpon such as shall offend therein, for their so heinous and vnnaturall offences against their naturall Liege Lord and Countrey in that behalfe.

Prouided alwayes, that if any of the persons before excepted, shall after his departure out of this Realme, doe, commit, put in vre, attempt, or assent vnto any Act, deuice, plot, or thing against his most Excellent Maiesty, or any of his Kingdomes or domini-

ons, or against any of his Lawes or Statutes, that euery such person so offending, shal lose the benefite of the said exception, and shall to all intents and purposes be taken and adiudged to be as one that maliciously and contemptuously passeth or departeth out of this Realme contrary to the tenour and effect of these presents.

And whereas by errour and vulgar opinion it is conceiued and giuen out by some, That all men at this present be at liberty to transport and carry out of this Realme any Golde or Siluer in Coyne, Iewels, Bullion, Plate or Vessell, His Maiesty vnderstanding thereof, caused the Iudges of the Realme to be consulted withall in that point; who vpon due consideration and conference had amongst them, haue with one consent resolued, that the transportation of all maner of Golde and Siluer in Coyne, Iewels, Bullion, Plate or Vessell is absolutely prohibited and forbidden as well by the Statutes in the twentieth yeere of King Edward the first, in the ninth yeere of King Edward the third, and in the second yeere of king Henry the first, as by diuers other Statutes vpon great and grieuous penalties and forfeitures. Vpon signification of which resolution, his most excellent Maiestie, to the intent that none of his louing Subiects through any erroneous conceit or opinion might be deceiued and indamaged, hath in his Princely clemencie caused aswell the said resolution of his Iudges, as the Statutes themselues to bee particularized and published for the safety of his louing Subiects: And further doeth by these Presents straitly charge and command that all the said Lawes and Statutes concerning Transportation of Gold or Siluer be firmely holden, and kept and put in due execution. And doeth further prohibit and forbid all and all maner of persons whatsoeuer, to cary or transport out of this Realme any Gold or Siluer in Coyne, Iewels, Bullion, Plate, or Vessel, contrary to any of the sayd Lawes or Statutes, as they wil answere the contrary at their vttermost perill.

Giuen at our Pallace of Westminster, the 9. day of Iuly, in the fifth yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

Anno Dom. 1607.

¶ A Proclamation signifying his Maiesties gracious Pardon for the Offenders about Inclosures.

IN calling to our Princely remembrance, that in the late Rebellion vpon pretence of Depopulation and vnlawfull Inclosures, the greatest number of the offenders haue not bene proceeded

ceeded with according to Iuſtice and their traiterous deſeruings, no nor ſo much as apprehended or touched for the ſame, although they be in no better caſe or degree, then thoſe few which haue ſuffred or bene called in queſtion: There want not ſome reaſons and circumſtances which (if we would conſult onely with policie or paſſion) mought induce vs to further ſeueritie, and a more generall execution of the Law vpon the ſame offenders. For wee are not ignorant, that of all other ſeditions and rebellions, none doeth bring ſuch infinite waſte and deſolation vpon a Kingdome or State, as theſe popular Inſurrections, which though they do ſeldome ſhake or indanger a Crowne, yet they doe bring a heape of calamities vpon multitudes of innocent Subiects, and chiefly vpon the Authors and Actors themſelues.

And againe, We do obſerue, that there was not ſo much as any neceſſitie of famine or dearth of corne, or any other extraordinary accident, that might ſtirre or prouoke them in that maner to offend; but that it may be thought to proceed of a kind of inſolencie and contempt of our milde and gracious gouernment, which mought (in ſome Prince) turne the ſame into more heauy wrath and diſpleaſure. But wee neuertheleſſe hauing at the very entrance of our Reigne, in the higheſt treaſons againſt our owne perſon, intermingled mercie with iuſtice, are much more inclined in this caſe, which concerneth a number of poore and ſimple people, to extend our naturall clemencie towards them. Whereupon we haue reſolued to ſet wide open the gate of our mercy vnto them, and to beſtow vpon them our free grace and Pardon, without further ſuit or ſupplication.

And therefore we doe hereby take and receiue all the ſayd Offenders, and euery of them, to our mercy, and of our grace and meere motion, freely pardon vnto them their ſayd Offences, and all paines of death or other puniſhment due for the ſame, and promiſe vnto them, in the word of their naturall Liege Lord and King, that they ſhall not be in any wiſe moleſted or impeached, in life, member, lands or goods for their ſayd Offences, or any of them. So as neuertheleſſe, that before Michaelmas next they doe ſubmit themſelues, and acknowledge their ſayd Offences before our Lieutenant, deputie Lieutenant, or Sheriffe in the County where they ſhal remaine, whereof we will and command a note or entrie to be made and kept.

And we are further graciouſly pleaſed, that if any of them ſeuerally or ioyntly ſhal deſire for their better aſſurance, to haue our Pardon vnder our great Seale, that our Chancellor ſhall make the ſame vnto them without further warrant in that behalfe.

Not intending neuertheleſſe to preiudice any our Subiects priuate ſuit or Action, but ſo much as in vs is, abſolutely to acquite and diſcharge them againſt vs, our Heires and Succeſſours.

Giuen at our Caſtle of Windſor the 24. day of Iuly, in the fifth yere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

Anno Dom. 1607.

¶ A Publication ſignifying his Maieſties pleaſure touching a Licence granted by his Maieſtie to Sir Edward Hobby Knight, for buying and ſelling of Woolls.

IAMES by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c. Know ye that we of our ſpeciall Grace, certaine knowledge and meere motion, &c. Haue giuen Licence, liberty, power and authority, and by theſe Preſents for vs, our heires and ſucceſſors doe giue Licence, liberty, power and authority vnto our welbeloued ſeruant Sir Edward Hobbie Knight, his Executors, Adminiſtrators, Aſſignes, Factors and Deputies, and to euery of them, that he and they and euery or any of them, by themſelues may prouide and buy, or cauſe to be prouided and bought yeerely during the ſpace of fifteene yeeres next enſuing the date hereof, in any place or places within the Counties of Warwicke, Stafford, Salop, Northhampton, Leiceſter, Nottingham, Darby, Lincolne, Rutland, Cambridge, Huntington, Lancaſter, Hertford, Buckingham, Bedford, Hereford or Monmouth, or any of them, or in any of the Counties within Northwales or Southwales, at one time or ſeuerall times at his and their pleaſure and liberty, ſo much Wooll as in the whole in any one yeere ſhall not exceed the number and quantity of fiue hundred Sedlars of Engliſh or Welſh woolls: So as the ſame be prouided and bought, and euery part thereof be beſtowed and kept in any County or Counties, where Clothes, Bayes or Kerſies are vſually vſed to bee made, or in the City of Norwich, &c. And that the ſame and euery part thereof bee by them ſold in any of the ſaid Counties, place or City of Norwich, which ſhall and may there bee done vnto any our Subiects or other perſon or perſons whatſoeuer, to the moſt profit and aduantage of the ſayd Sir Edward Hobbie, his Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſignes, without incurring any danger, forfaiture or penaltie, one Act made in the fifth yeere of the late King Edward the ſixt, late King of England, or any other Act, Statute, Acts or ſta-

tutes,

tutes, Lawes, Custome, Proclamation, Ordinance, restraint or Commandement heretofore made by vs, or any our Progenitors, or hereafter by vs our Heires or successors to be made to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. To haue and to hold, exercise and enioy the sayd Licence, liberty, power and authoritie aforesaid, and all and singular the premises before by these presents giuen and granted, or mentioned to be giuen and granted vnto the said Sir Edward Hobbie Knight as is aforesaid, to the same Edward Hobby knight, his Executors, Administrators, Deputies and Assignes, from the day of the date hereof, vntill the full ende and terme of 15. yeeres from thence next ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended. Yeelding and paying therefore yeerely, &c.

And further in consideration of the yerely rent before in and by these presents reserued and paiable to vs, our heires and successors as is aforesayd, and to the intent that he the said sir Edward Hobbie Knight, his Executors, Administrators and Assignes, may be the better able to pay to vs, our heires and successors, the said rent or summe by these Presents reserued or mentioned to be payed, We do by these Presents for vs, our heires and successors, promise and grant to and with the sayd Edward Hobby Knight, his executors, administrators and Assignes, That we, our heires or successors, or any of vs, shall not, or will not make or grant any further or other Licence, grant or Letters Patents after the date of these Presents, during the continuance of this our Grant or Licence, to any other person or persons whatsoeuer, for, or concerning the buying of any Wools, to the intent to sell or vtter the same againe by Retaile or otherwise. Wherefore we do by these Presents for vs our heires and successors, straitly charge and command all our louing Subiects, as they tender our pleasure, and vpon paine of our displeasure, that they permit and suffer the sayd Edward Hobby Knight, his Executors, Administrators, Factors and Deputies, and euery of them to vse, exercise and execute the sayd Licences, powers and priuiledges, in these Presents mentioned, and to take the sayd benefit hereof to his and their proper vse, according to the tenour and effect of these Presents, without let, disturbance or interruption of them or any of them. Willing and requiring all Justices of Peace, Maiors, and other our ministers and Officers where any person shalbe found disturbing or resisting the execution of the Licence, liberties, powers or Priuiledges mentioned in these our Letters Patents, or any of them, to cause the disturbers and resisters from time to time to be attached as contemners of our Regall power and authority, and to bee imprisoned vntill they shall become bound with sufficient Sureties to

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obey these our Letters Pattents, and not to disturbe, interrupt or resist the execution of them.

And further we doe for vs, our heires and successours straitly charge, command and prohibit all and euery our louing subiects, that none of them doe sue, implead or vexe in any Court of record whatsoeuer the sayd Sir Edward Hobby Knight, his executors, administrators, assignes, factors and deputies or any of them, for and concerning buying of wools, to the intent to sell them againe by retaile or otherwise, so long as the sayd wools shall be bought and sold and vttered, according to the true intent of this our present Licence and Graunt. And if any Suit shall bee brought or prosecuted in any Court of Record against the sayde Sir Edward Hobby Knight, his Executours, Administratours, Assignes, Deputies and Factors, or any of them vpon any Statute or Ordinance whatsoeuer, made against Engrossing and buying of Woolles, to the intent to sell them againe by Retaile, or otherwise, then and so often wee doe by these presents for vs, our heires and successors, will, charge and require all and euery Justices and Judges, of vs our heires and successors, of all and euery Courts of record of vs, our heires and successors, where any such Suit shall be brought and prosecuted, and the Barons of the Exchequer, of vs, our heires and successors, that they and euery of them shall vse and imploy the vttermost of their authoritie, and take all courses, and do all things which may stand with law and Justice, for the speedy stopping, repressing and extinguishing of all clamorous and contentious suits and troubles, which may in any wise tend to the hinderance of the execution of this our Licence and Letters Patents, or to the impeaching or derogating from our Prerogatiue Royall in the granting of the same. And yet neuertheless our will and pleasure is, that if it shall appeare or be alledged, that this our present Licence is or shalbe exceeded, or apparantly abused, then our said Justices, Judges and Barons shall or may proceed to the examination thereof, and punishment for such excesse, or apparant abuse, according to the Lawes and Statutes of this our Realme.

And further also we doe by these presents will and commaund the Treasourer, Chancellour, and Barons of the Exchequer, of vs, our heires and successours, vpon the complaint of the sayde Sir Edward Hobby, his executors, administrators, and assignes, factors and deputies, and euery of them at all times during the sayd Terme, to assist, protect and defend the sayd Sir Edward Hobby, his executors, administrators and assignes, factors and deputies, and euery of them, in all things needfull and necessary,

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touching the lawfull exercise and vsing of this our Licence and Grant for buying of Woolls as aforesayd, by all such wayes and meanes, as to their discretion shall seeme meete and agreeable to the Lawes of this our Realme.

And forasmuch as it is found very profitable for our Realme of England, that the said Statute made in the fift yere of the reigne of the late King Edward the sixt, should in other places of our Realme elsewhere then within the Counties and places before mentioned be obserued and kept, and to the end that other our louing Subiects in any places or Counties within our Realme, beside the sayd Sir Edward Hobby should not be encouraged to breake the sayd Statute in regrating and engrossing Woolls, We therefore doe by these Presents for vs, our heires, straitly charge, command, prohibite all and euery our louing Subiects other then the sayd Sir Edward Hobby, his Executors, Administrators, Deputies and Factors during the continuance of this our Grant, that they nor any of them during the Terme aforesayd, doe presume to buy and sell any maner of Woolls by way of regrating or engrossing contrary to the sayd Statute, vpon paine of the forfaitures in the sayd Statute contained, and of Fine and imprisonment, and incurring our high displeasure and indignation. And if any man shalbe found in any place within this our Realme, offending contrary to the said Statute, and this our prohibition in regrating or engrossing of Woolls, then we doe by these Presents for vs, our heires and successors straitly charge and command all Iustices of Peace, Maiors, Bayliffes, and all other our Officers and ministers, to whom it shall appertaine, to attach all such persons as shalbe found so offending contrary to the sayd Statute, and this our Prohibition, and cause to be committed them, and euery of them to prison, vntil they shall become bound with sufficient Sureties for their good behauiours, and not to buy any Woolls to sell againe, contrary to the sayd Statute, And not to be released vntil they shew full conformitie and obedience to these our Letters Patents, &c.

Witnesse our selfe at Westminster, the 21. day of August, in the 5. yeere of our reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

Anno Dom. 1607.

¶ A Proclamation concerning Starch.

IT is not vnknowen to most of our louing Subiects, That in the time of the late Queene of famous memory, the making of Starch within this Realme of England, being a thing newly taken

taken vp, and growen in few yeeres very frequent, and to bee much vsed, the inconuenience thereof was found to be so great, by the wasting and consuming of corne fit for peoples food, That many Proclamations were then made from time to time, for the repressing and vtter abolishing of the same. Howbeit, afterwards some particular persons, hauing procured a speciall License, as well for the making of Starch within the Realme, as also for bringing in the same from forreine parts, the libertie of the Subiect was so preiudiced, by reducing of that into few mens power, which in the Common libertie of the Subiect was free to all, That much offence did arise thereby, Insomuch as the said grant, being afterwards by her, in fauour to the Subiects, taken away vpon the complaints of the grieuance arising thereby, and the making of that stuffe within this Realme being then left to the libertie of all men to vse it at their pleasure, the same hath euer sithence bene continued in many places of this Realme. In which small time of continuance, it falleth out by experience, that the toleration thereof to be made here, is accompanied with so much offence to our people, as we perceiue by the Information which thereof we haue receiued, That her intent and purpose to represse the making thereof, and to take away the inconuenience of the same, was not without good cause and iust ground. For it appeareth by collection gathered, That the waste of corne spent and consumed in the making of this Stuffe in most places of this our Realme, is so excessiue, as it is not fit to bee spared from peoples Food, to serue in so vaine and slender an vse; For that it cannot be, but the spending thereof in Starch (especially in times wherein the plenty of Corne shall not be very abundant) must needs encrease both the scarcitie, and the prices thereof, aboue that which is fit to be suffered. And further it appeareth by the Complaints and Certificats, to vs and our Councell sent from diuers Iustices of the Peace of seuerall parts, (especially about our City of London, and the Counties neere adioyning) That the making thereof is not without exceeding annoyance to the people dwelling neere the places where it is made, by reason of the noisome stench and vnsauoury smells arising of and by the same: which breeding infectious aires, cannot but encrease most contagious sicknesses and diseases, especially in these times of common Infection: A danger fit to be preuented, in that prouidence which wee owe to the welfare of our people, as in euery part of the Realme generally, so especially in our City of London, being our Chamber, the ordinary place of our abode for the best part of the yeere, and of the resort of all sorts of our Subiects for their necessary affaires.

Which

Which incommodities, hauing bene by vs, with the aduice of our Councel, throughly considered, we had a determination for the redresse thereof, and for the policie of our Realme, vtterly to take away the making of Starch within it, of what Stuffe, or vnder what pretence soeuer. Neuertheleſſe, vpon the humble ſuit of a great number of our louing Subiects lately made vnto vs, it being apparant, that the vtter abolishing and taking away thereof, would be a great hinderance to them in their trades, and bereaue many of them of the meanes of their necessary liuing and maintenance; And being likewise enformed, that there may wel be spared, both in our City of London, Westminster, and other the great Cities and Townes of the Realme, great quantities of Branne, and other such courser Stuffes, of which the best and finest Starch is vsually made; We, tendering the good and benefit of our said Subiects, and being well pleased, in our Princely care and desire of the Publike good, to yeeld vnto them the libertie and free vse of their needfull Trades, and of all due and conuenient meanes of their necessary maintenance, And yet holding it as fit and needfull to prouide for the redresse of all abuses and inconueniences, growing both by the needlesse wasting of the store of Corne within our Realme, and also by the publike annoyance and offence giuen vnto our Subiects, by the noysome making of Starch in most places of our Kingdome as aforesaid, Haue therefore, with the aduice of our Councell, thought it good to giue authoritie vnto certaine persons of good qualitie and credite, by Commission vnder our great Seale of England, from time to time to view and survey, & allow al places and houses within any part of our Kingdome, where any Starch is or shalbe made, and with the assistance of the Maior, or chiefe Magistrate of that place which shall be next adioyning to any such place of Starch-making, to see that none be from henceforth made of Wheat, but onely of cleane Branne, and such like courser stuffe; And that none shall bee made in any such place, as may bee to the iust annoyance and offence of our louing Subiects, but onely in such places, and in such order, as by the discretion and appointment of our sayd Commissioners, and such Magistrates next adioyning, shalbe thought fit.

And to the end all men may thereof take knowledge, and may conforme themselues thereunto accordingly, we haue thought it meet to publish our pleasure herein by Proclamation, willing and commanding all manner of persons whatsoeuer, that now doe or shall hereafter vse the making of Starch within any place of this our Kingdome wheresoeuer, presently from henceforth to forbeare

beare to make any more Starch of Wheat, either whole, bruised, or grosse grounden, or of meale, Rubbles, or any such like stuffe. And we doe also will and command all persons whatsoeuer, to forbeare and surcease the making of any Starch in any place or places of this our Realme of England whatsoeuer, except onely in such places as by the view, allowance, and appointment of our said Commissioners thereunto by vs to be ordained, with the assistance of the Magistrates as aforesaid, shalbe thought fit and conuenient, vpon paine not onely of the forfeiture of all such Starch so made contrary to our expresse will and pleasure hereby signified, of which the one halfe shall be to the party seizing the same, and the other halfe to vs, our heires and successors, but also to incurre such further punishment as for their contempt in a matter tending so much to the good and benefite of our people, shall bee thought fit to be inflicted vpon them.

And we doe also require all Justices of Peace, Maiors, Sheriffes, Bayliffes, Headboroughes, and all other our Officers, ministers, and louing Subiects whatsoeuer, that they be from time to time ayding and assisting to our said Commissioners, or such person or persons as shalbe by them deputed and appointed to see this our Ordinance executed, and that they be carefull euery one within his charge to cause this our pleasure to be obeyed, and to interrupt and suppresse all persons who shall attempt to make any Starch otherwise, or in any other places then such as shall be so allowed and appointed as aforesaid, after the publishing of this our pleasure to the contrary. And also to seize their stuffe, or to dispose and destroy the same as things noysome and offensiue to all our people. And for the doing thereof, these shall be to you and euery of you a sufficient warrant.

And furthermore for vs, our Heires and successors we will and command, That all persons now vsing to make Starch in any part of this our Realme of England, hauing a desire to continue the same, of Branne and Pollard onely, vpon the publishing of this our Proclamation, if they dwell within forty miles of our City of London, vpon the last day of September next ensuing, and if their dwelling be further off, then vpon the last day of October now next following shall make their repaire, or cause their names to be giuen and sent vp in writing vnto our sayd Commissioners, at the Founders Hall in London, together with a Certificate from some Iustice of Peace, or from the Maior, or chiefe Magistrate of the Citie, Towne, or place in or neere where their dwelling is, signifying thereby their desire and intent to continue the making of Starch as aforesayd, to the intent our sayd Com-

missioners

millioners may take order for the same according to our pleasure hereby signified and expressed. And if any person or persons now vsing to make Starch, shall neglect or refuse to make their repaire, or to giue vp his or their names with such Certificate in writing, so signifying his or their desire and intent to continue the making of Starch as aforesaid, Our will and pleasure is, that all and euery such person and persons, shall for euer after bee depriued of the libertie to make any starch of any stuffe whatsoeuer.

Giuen at Salisbury the 23. day of August, in the fifth yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

Anno Dom. 1607.

¶ A Proclamation for proroguing the Parliament.

WHereas at the rising of the late Session of our Parliament, we prorogued the same vntill the sixteenth day of Nouember now next ensuing, for as much as the infection of the plague is now in some parts of our City of London, So that it is to be feared that if the Terme and Parliament should meet together, and thereby draw a double concourse of people from all parts of the Realme thither, it might giue occasion both to increase the sayd sickneſse thereabouts (where our most abode is) and to disperse it into other parts of the Realme, wee haue therefore thought it fit to prorogue it further into the Winter, that is to say, to the tenth day of February next, at which day our purpose is, God willing, to hold the same; And doe hereby giue notice to all whom it concerneth, that they may frame their affaires accordingly, and attend at the sayd tenth day of February to that seruice.

Giuen at our Honour of Hampton Court the last day of September, in the fift yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France, & Ireland.

Anno Dom. 1607.

¶ A Proclamation for Iurors.

AS it is a principall part of our Kingly Office, to administer Iustice to our people, by which our Crowne and scepter is also established and confirmed: So we conceiue, that we may truely and iustly thus farre reape the fruit of a good conscience, as to be witnesse to our selfe, and likewise to report our selues, not onely to our Priuie Counsell, (which are acquainted

with our more secret cares and cogitations) and our Iudges and Counsell at Law (with whom we haue had more frequent conference, then Princes formerly haue vsed) but generally also to all other our louing subiects, in regard of some our publike actions, whether in these few yeeres of our Reigne (notwithstanding we could not be at our first entrance so well enformed, as now we are, in the Lawes and Customes of this our Realme) we haue not exercised and employed our Princely care, power and meanes, for the furtherance and aduancement of Iustice duely and speedily to be administred to all our louing Subiects. For it appeareth, that we haue to that end bene at charge to encrease the number of our Iudges in our principall Benches, haue endeuoured to moderate some differences and contentions amongst our Courts in point of Iurisdiction, to auoyd double veration of Suits, and haue from time to time, in person giuen more strait charge and admonition to our Iudges before the Circuits and visitations, and receiued againe from them more strait accompts and reports at their returnes, then hath bene heretofore accustomed. And as we haue bene thus carefull concerning our Courts, and Iudges of the Law: So may wee in no wise omit to extend our Princely care to persons of another condition, on whom (though they bee not to bee termed Iudges) there lieth a principall part of Iudicature: which are those, who by the Custome of the Realme are called Iurors, which serue to trie and decide the Issues & points of fact in all controuerlies and causes. A matter no lesse important to the summe of Iustice, then the true and iudicious exposition of the Lawes themselues. For euen that Iudgement which was giuen by a King in Person, and is so much commended in the Scriptures, was not any learned exposition of the Lawe, but a wise sifting and examination of the fact, where testimony was obscure and failed. To which sort of persons also the Law of this our Realme doeth ascribe such trust and confidence, as it doth not so absolutely tie them to the euidences and prooles produced, but that it leaueth both supply of testimonie, and the discerning and credit of testimonie to the Iuries consciences and vnderstanding.

But herewithall we consider with our selues, That this proceeding by Iurie (which is one of the ancient lawes and customs of this our Iland of Great Britaine, and almost proper and singular vnto it, in regard of other Nations) as it is an excellent institution in it selfe, so neuertheless it is then laudable and good, when those persons, which serue vpon the sayd Iuries, are men of such qualitie, credit and vnderstanding, as are worthy to bee trusted with so great a charge, as to trie mens liues, good names,

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lands and goods, and whatsoeuer they hold deare in this world. Wherein we cannot but obserue, and highly commend the wisedome of the Lawes of this our Realme (taking them in their owne nature, before abuses crept in) which haue in this poynt so well prouided. For as in the triall of any Peere of this Realme, the Law doeth not admit any to passe vpon him but Peeres: So in the triall of any of the Commons (which the Lawe beholdeth but as one body) there is no person whatsoeuer of that body by rule of Lawe exempted, in respect of his qualitie and degree onely, from the seruice vpon Juries: whereas on the contrary part the Law hath limitted, that none serue, except hee haue a certaine proportion of Freehold. And yet notwithstanding, time and abuse haue so embased the estimation of this seruice, and altered the vse thereof, as Sheriffes, Undersheriffes, Bailiffes, and other inferiour Ministers, do not onely spare Gentlemen of quality, in a kinde of awe, and vnwillingnesse to offend them, but doe likewise for lucre, gaine and reward, forbeare to returne many of the ablest and fittest persons; So that the Seruice oftentimes resteth vpon such as are either simple and ignorant, and almost at a gaze in any cause of difficultie, or else vpon those that are so accustomed and indured to passe and serue vpon Juries, as they haue almost lost that tendernesse of Conscience, which in such cases is to be wished, and make the seruice, as it were an occupation and practise.

Vpon these grounds therefore, and vpon aduise taken with our Priuie Councell, and conference with our Judges and Councell at Law, We haue resolued to giue some remedy to those abuses, and to restore the forme of trials in this our Realme of England, to the ancient integrity and credit, as much as in vs lyeth. And therefore we doe hereby publish and declare to all our louing subiects, that they take light from vs of the greatnesse of this seruice, and that the Gentlemen of best qualitie doe put away that baine and vntrue conceit, that they are any wayes disgraced, or diseesteemed, if they be called vpon or vsed in this part of Justice, to be triers of the fact, Knowing that all Judgment is Gods principally, and by him committed vnto vs within the Precinct of our Kingdomes, as his minister vpon earth, to whom likewise they are subordinate. And wee doe likewise charge and command all our Judges, Justices, sheriffes, Undersheriffes, Baylifes and others to whom it may appertaine, To take knowledge that this is our expresse wil and pleasure, That all persons which haue Freehold, according to the Law, shalbe returned to serue vpon Juries, as occasion shall require. Foreseeing also that they vse a respect, that

the ſame perſons be not too often returned and troubled, but that the ſeruice may reſt móre equally & indifferently vpon the whole body of ſufficient Freeholders in euery county, the one to eaſe and relieue the other, and that there be a diſcretion vſed, as well in returning the moſt principal perſons vpon the greateſt cauſes, as in ſorting men of quality with their equals, as neere as may be.

And now that we haue thus declared our earneſt care and zeale for the furtherance of Iuſtice in this kind, ſeeing it hath bin vſual for Sheriffes and other miniſters (to whom it appertaines) to forbeare the returning of diuers perſons, in reſpect that they were ſonnes to Peeres of our Realme, or men of extraordinary place and calling, which we haue no way miſliked, & do wel allow: Intending likewiſe that ſuch, & ſo conuenient reſpect be vſed particularly to our Iuſtices of Peace, in regard of the place they hold, and their cõtinual imploiments, as they may be no oftner vſed in ſeruices of that nature, then ſhal be neceſſary: And forasmuch as we do wel conſider that it may ſo fall out many times, that diuers perſons beſides thoſe aboue named, and ſuch other as the Lawe for naturall impotency diſpenſeth withall in an ordinary courſe, may likewiſe be found meet to be forborne in theſe ſeruices: we do hereby declare, that we are alſo reſolued by vertue of our prerogatiue (and according to the ancient preſidents of our progenitors) to grant ſpecial exemption by our letters Patents to ſome ſuch perſons, and vpõ ſuch ſpecial cauſes as we ſhall thinke iuſt and reaſonable, not meaning from henceforth to leaue it in the power of any other, but in the ſpecial caſes aforeſaid, to do that which is only proper to our ſelfe. In which courſe (as in al the reſt of our proceedings) although it appeareth vnto vs by a Certificate lately made frõ the Sheriffes, of the ſtate of the Freeholders in this kingdome, that the multitude of them is great & are otherwiſe as certainly enformed, that the one halfe is not certified: and although we haue bene & are daily importuned for ſome particular exemptiõs by diuers perſons, aſwel knights & gentlemen, as other freeholders of good ability: neuertheleſſe, becauſe it may appeare that we do and euer will preferre the precious care of Iuſtice before all other ſecond conſiderations, we reſolue there ſhalbe ſo good a moderation in the number, aſwell as in the choice of the perſons, as no preiudice ſhal ariſe therby in the ordinary courſe of Iuſtice, although our meaning be, that all ſuch Grants ſo to bemade by vs, ſhal extend aſwel to al cauſes concerning our ſelfe, our heires and ſucceſſors, as our ſubiects. All which we haue thought fit to notifie by this our Proclamation. Giuen at our Honour of Hampton Court the 5. day of October, in the 5. yere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, &c. Anno Dom. 1607.

¶ A Pro-

¶ A Proclamation touching new Buildings and Inmates.

THe Kings Maieſtie perceiuing the great inconueniences, which dayly doe ariſe by the continuall additions of a multitude of new buildings in the Citie of London and the Suburbs and Confines thereof, and the filling and peſtering of houſes with Inmates and ſeueral dwellers (& thoſe of the woꝛſe ſoꝛt) almoſt in euery ſeueral Roome, whereby both the people increaſing to ſo great numbers, are not well to be gouerned by the wonted Officers and oꝛdinary Juriſdiction of the ſame, and likewiſe the pꝛices of victuals are by that meanes exceſſiuely inhaunced, and the health of his louing Subiects, not onely thoſe which inhabite in and about the ſayd Citie, but alſo all others repairing thither from all parts, (in reſpect either of the vſuall reſiance of his Maieſties Court thereabouts, oꝛ otherwiſe foꝛ oꝛdinary Juſtice) indangered (whereof the pꝛeſent Infection in and about this Citie, makes his Maieſtie the moꝛe ſenſible) And moꝛeouer the other good Townes and Boꝛoughs of his Kingdome by reaſon of ſo great receit foꝛ people in and about the ſaid City, are much vnpeopled, and in their trading, & otherwiſe decayed, foꝛ remedie of which inconueniences, there haue been diuers politique and neceſſary Pꝛoclamations, aſwell in the time of the late Queen Elizabeth of famous memoꝛie, as ſince his Maieſties moſt happy reigne, publiſhed & deuiſed: His Maieſtie mindes to require accompt aſwell of thoſe that haue neglected the execution of them, as to puniſh the offenders againſt the ſame: And further by the deliberate aduiſe of his Pꝛiuy Councell hath determined, to take yet a moꝛe ſtrait and ſeuere courſe, foꝛ the auoiding of the like inconueniences hereafter. Foꝛ although there be manifeſt cauſe of greater concourſe of people to the ſaid Citie, and by conſequence, of habitation and receit foꝛ them, by reaſon of the largeneſſe of his Highneſſe dominions, & the vniuerſall peace wherein his Maieſtie liues and gouernes: yet notwithſtanding his Maieſty (conſidering that the foundations already laid within the ſaide City and Suburbs and Confines of the ſame cannot but be ſufficient foꝛ all that ſhall haue iuſt cauſe to dwell oꝛ abide hereabouts) hath therfoꝛe reſolued, that vnleſſe it bee in ſome rare caſes, and by ſpecial Licence, as hereafter in theſe Pꝛeſents ſhalbe pꝛeſcribed, there ſhall bee no moꝛe new buildings erected in oꝛ neere the ſayde City of London: and alſo that thoſe that

ſhall bee erected vpon olde foundations, ſhall bee ſuch as ſhall both adorne and beautifie his ſayde Citie, and bee leſſe ſubiect to danger of fire, and cauſe leſſe waſte of Timber (fitter to be reſerued for the ſhipping of his Realme) and likewiſe ſuch as in regard of the charge of building, can not bee inhabited but by perſons of ſome ability. And becauſe the former Proclamations of this kinde heretofore publiſhed are ſeuerall, and in ſome points defectiue: therefore his Maieſty hath thought good (not intending thereby to diſpenſe with former offenders) to make and publiſh one cleare Proclamation digeſted into plaine and diſtinct Articles, that the offenders hereafter may be without all colour of excuſe, as they are already without all iuſt defence. And therefore his Maieſty doeth ſtraitly charge and command all maner of perſons, of what quality ſoeuer they bee, duely to obſerue and fulfill, and all Officers and perſons in Authority whom it may concerne, duely, carefully, and diligently to ſee obſerued, fulfilled, and put in execution theſe Articles folowing.

FIrſt, That no manner of buildings, bee they dwelling Houſes, Stables, Shops, Stalles, or any other building whatſoeuer, be from henceforth erected, or attempted to be erected within the City of London, or the Suburbs thereof, or within the diſtance of two miles, to be taken from any of the gates of the ſayd city (except it be vpon the foundation of a former dwelling houſe, or in or vpon ſome inner Court or Yard of the ſame houſe:) And if any building contrary to this Article of his Maieſties prohibition ſhall happen to be begun, that the ſame bee forthwith by the Iuſtices of Peace within that limit, or Alderman of the Ward, or any of them, ſtayed from any further proceeding. And aſwell ſuch Builder, as the workemen vpon ſuch building to bee committed to priſon, and bound ouer to anſwere their contempt in the Starre Chamber, and the Timber or other ſtuffe imployed or to be imployed thereupon, to be ſold by the ſayd Iuſtices, or Aldermen, or any of them, to the reliefe of the poore of the Pariſh where the ſayd building ſhall happen to bee. And in caſe through neglect, or ouerſight, any ſuch building happen to be finiſhed, or in part done before ſtay made thereof: that neuertheleſſe the ſame may be & ſhall be by the ſaid Iuſtices or Aldermen, or any of them at any time within ſeuen yeres after the finiſhing of the ſaid building, pulled downe, and the offenders puniſhed, and the ſtuffe and matter of the ſaide building beſtowed as is before expreſſed.

ALſo all newe buildings that are already erected contrary to that which is prohibited by the former Article, concerning buildings to be erected hereafter, and are not at this preſent finiſhed

shed, shal be immediatly pulled downe, and the offenders and stuffe ordered as is before expressed.

ALl such new buildings as aforesaid, which haue bene erected at any time within fiue yeeres before the date of this Proclamation, shal not in any wise be pulled downe: but neuertheless, if they be at this present voyde of a Tenant, they shall not be inhabited nor let to any vnlesse the owners shalbe content that the Churchwardens and Minister by allowance of two or more of the Justices of Peace of that diuision, or Alderman of the ward shall dispose of them to some of the poore of the Parishes that are destitute of houses, or for the good and behoofe of the said poore, and at and vnder such rents as they shall allow: and in case any such building bee alreadie demised, that then such house be not let againe, either in reuersion, or vpon the expiration of the former estates, but in such sort and order as is before expressed.

AND if any house shall be let contrary to this Article, as well the taker as the Lessor to be deemed an offender, and to be committed to prison, and bound ouer to answere the same in the Starrechamber.

PRouided neuertheless, that if any person shal erect, or hath erected for the inlargement of his dwelling house, any building ioyning to the same, he shall not be taken or helde to be an offender against this Proclamation, so as the precinct of ground within the said addition or enlargement, amount not to any more then a third part of the precinct of ground within the olde foundation, and that it be vsed with the former for one onely habitation.

ALl Sheds and shops which haue bin builded or set vp within the limits aforesaide at any time within fiue yeeres last past, shalbe forthwith pulled downe, and the stuffe of them ordered as is before directed touching other buildings to be pulled down: And no Cellars erected within this fiue yeeres last past, to bee vsed for lodgings, or tipling or victualling houses.

NO new buildings shall be hereafter erected vpon the foundation of any former dwelling house, or within the precincts thereof, within the Citie or Limits aforesaide, except the forefront of the same, and all the vtter walles and windowes thereof shalbe wholly made of Bricke and Stone, or one of them: and the forefront also thereof shall bee made in that vniforme sort and order, which shall bee prescribed by the Alderman of the Ward within the Citie and the Liberties thereof, and by two or more Justices of Peace within the Suburbs and other Precinct aforesaid, for the better beautifying of the Streete where the sayde Building shalbe erected, vpon paine that euery person offending

against

againſt this Article, ſhall be fined, and Impriſoned for the ſame by Order of the Court of Starrechamber.

ALl new Buildings that for the time already paſſed haue bene built ſince the firſt day of March in the ſecond yeere of his Maieſties Reigne, and haue not their forefronts and walles of Bricke as aforeſayd, contrarie to his Maieſties Proclamation in that behalfe at that time publiſhed, ſhall bee certified by the Iuſtices or Aldermen vnto his Maieſties learned Councell, that there may bee a preſent proceeding againſt the offenders in that behalfe.

AND foraſmuch as the Diuiding of Houſes into ſeuerall Tenements and Habitations, and the letting of part of Houſes and Chambers to Inmates and Underſitters, is no leſſe inconuenient then exceſſiue Building as well in regard of ſurcharge of people, ſpecially of the worſe ſort, as for breeding and ſpreading of Infection, beſides other inconueniences proper to this abuſe, His Maieſtie doeth further charge and ſtraightly command, that theſe Articles following bee alſo duely obſerued and obeyed.

FIrſt, That no perſon within the Citie or Limits aforeſaid, doe diuide any dwelling Houſe by Leaſe, ſufferance, or otherwiſe, into any more Tenements or dwellings then are at this preſent vſed within the ſame.

THat no perſon doe hereafter receiue into any Houſe any Inmates or Underſitters, or any more families then one.

THat no man that ſhall erect a new houſe vpon or within the precincts of an olde foundation, ſhall diuide the ſame into more Tenements or ſeuerall dwellings, then were vſed in the ſayd former houſes.

AND for the more certaine execution of euery Article of this his Maieſties Proclamation, His Maieſtie further commandeth, that the Alderman in euery Ward, and the Iuſtices of Peace within the Limits aforeſaid, doe make diligent view, perambulation, and enquirie of euery of the ſaid offences, and them to certifie to his Maieſties learned Counſell once in the beginning of euery Terme, that there may be a ſtrict and ſeuere proceeding therein, as appertaines. And ſuch Iuſtices or Aldermen which ſhall be found negligent or remiſſe in the execution of theſe Articles, his Maieſtie will haue cenſured and puniſhed as contemners of his Royall commandement, and to be remoued from being Iuſtice of Peace, as vnworthy ſo to be.

Giuen at Royſton the 12. day of October, in the fifth yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

Anno Dom. 1607.

¶ A Pro-

¶ A Proclamation for restraint of the inhabitants of places infected, from comming to the Court.

THe Kings most Excellent Maiestie considering what perill oftentimes ensueth by the meanes of great assemblies of people in the time of infectious diseases, doeth therefore straitly charge and command, That no person or persons of what estate, degree or condition he or they be, inhabiting within the Cities of London or Westminster, the Suburbs of the same, or any other place where the infection of the Plague is, not being household seruants to his Maiestie, or necessary persons for prouisions of his household, doe presume to resort or come vnto his Highnesse Court at Whitehall, or whersoeuer it shall please his Maiestie to lye or abide, vntill such time as his Highnesse pleasure shall bee further knowen herein, (except the Lords, the Bishops of this Realme, the Iudges of the Law, the King and Queenes learned Councell, the principall Magistrates of the City of London, his Highnesse household seruants, and necessary persons for prouisions of his Maiesties household, not hauing the infection of the plague in their houses, or neere vnto them, during the time aforesaid.)

It is also further by his Maiestie thus prouided, That if any other (except before excepted) shall haue necessary cause to come vnto the Court from the said Cities of London, Westminster, the said Suburbs or other places before declared, the same persons shall not come within the vtter gate of the Court, vntil they haue first sent vnto one of the Kings Maiesties Porters at the gates, and to him declared vnto whom he hath necessary occasion to repaire within the Court, and thereupon the said Porter shal cause the party to stay abroad, without entring into any house, tent, or company of any persons, and shall certifie the Lord Steward, Lord Chamberleine, Master Treasourer, Master Comptroller, the Vicechamberlein, or one of them, or some of the principall Officers of the Greencloth, if the matter appertaine to the Kings Maiesties household, or to some other of the Lords, or other of his Maiesties Priuie Councell, according to the qualitie of the matter, and of the persons with whom the party hath to doe in the Court, and by a Warrant in writing, signed with the hands of any of the said Lords, Councellers, or Officers, certified to any of the Kings Maiesties Porters, that the said person shall, or may come into the Court, then the said Porter shall permit and suffer him so

so to doe: otherwise the sayd persons shall be commanded to returne without any longer abiding, vpon paine of his Maiesties grieuous displeasure, and seuere punishment in the Marshalsea.

Giuen at his Maiesties Palace of Westminster, the second day of November, in the fifth yeere of his Highnesse Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland. Anno Dom. 1607.

¶ A Proclamation touching the Earles of Tyrone and Tyrconnell.

SEeing it is common and natural in all persons of what condition soeuer, to speake and iudge variably of all new and sudden accidents, And that the flight of the Earles of Tyrone and Tyrconnell, with some others of their fellowes out of the North parts of our Realme of Ireland, may haply proue a subiect of like discourse: wee haue thought it not amisse to deliuer some such matter in publique, as may better cleare mens iudgements concerning the same; not in respect of any worth or value in these mens persons, being base and rude in their Originall; but to take away all such inconueniences as may blemish the reputation of that friendship which ought to be mutually obserued betweene vs and other Princes. For although it is not vnlikely, that the report of their Titles and dignities, may draw from Princes and States some such courtesies at their first comming abroad, as are incident to men of extraordinary ranke and qualitie: Yet when we haue taken the best meanes we can to lay them open in euery condition; we shal then expect from our friends and neighbors all such iust and noble proceedings, as stand with the rules of honour and friendship, and from our Subiects at home and abroad, that duety and obedience (in their carriage toward them) which they owe to vs by inseparable bonds and obligations of Nature and Loyalty, whereof we intend to take strait accompt. For which purpose we doe hereby first declare that these persons aboue mentioned, had not their creations or possessions in regard of any lineall or lawfull descent from ancestors of blood or vertue, but were onely preferred by the late Queene our sister of famous memory, and by our selues for some reasons of State before others, who for their qualitie and birth (in those prouinces where they dwel) might better haue challenged those honours which were conferred vpon them. Secondly we do professe, That it is both known to vs and our Counsel here, and to our Deputie and State there, and so shall it appeare to the world (as cleare as the Sunne) by

euident proofes, That the onely ground and motiue of this high contempt in these mens departure, hath bene the priuate knowledge and inward terrour of their owne guiltinesse: whereof because we heare that they doe seeke to take away the blot and infamie by diuulging that they haue withdrawen themselues for matter of Religion, (a cloake that serues too much in these dayes to couer many euil intentions) adding also thereunto some other vaine pretexts of receiuing iniustice, when their rights & claimes haue come in question betweene them and vs, or any of our Subiects and them, we thinke it not impertinent to say somewhat thereof.

And therefore, although we iudge it needlesse to seeke for many arguments to confirme whatsoeuer shall bee sayd of these mens corruption and falshood, (whose hainous offences remaine so fresh in memory since they declared themselues so very monsters in nature, as they did not onely withdraw themselues from their personall obedience to their Soueraigne, but were content to sell ouer their native Countrey to those that stood at that time in the highest termes of hostilitie with the two Crownes of England and Ireland) yet to make the absurditie and ingratitude of the allegations aboue mentioned, so much the more cleare to all men of equall iudgment, We doe hereby protest in the word of a King, that there was neuer so much as any shadow of molestation, nor purpose of proceeding in any degree against them for matter concerning Religion: Such being their condition and profession, to thinke murder no fault, mariage of no vse, nor any man worthy to be esteemed valiant that did not glory in rapine and oppression, as we should haue thought it an vnreasonable thing to trouble them for any different point in religion, before any man could perceiue by their conuersation, that they made truely conscience of any religion. So we doe also for the second part of their excuse affirme, (that notwithstanding all that they can claime, must be acknowledged to proceed from meere grace vpon their submission after their great and vnnaturall treasons) there hath neuer come any question concerning their rights or possessions, wherein wee haue not bene more inclinable to doe them fauour, then to any of their Competitours, except in those cases wherein we haue plainly discerned that their onely end was to haue made themselues by degrees more able then now they are, to resist all lawfull authoritie (when they should returne to their vomit againe) by vsurping a power ouer other good Subiects of ours, that dwell among them better borne then they, and vtterly disclaiming from any dependancie vpon them.

Hauing

Hauing now deliuered thus much concerning these mens estates and their proceedings, We will onely end with this conclusion, That they shall not be able to deny, whensoeuer they should dare to present themselues before the Seat of iustice, that they haue (before their running out of our Kingdome) not onely entred into combination for stirring sedition and intestine rebellion, but haue directed diuers instruments, as well Priests as others, to make offers to forreine States and Princes (if they had beene as ready to receiue them) of their readinesse and resolution to adhere to them, whensoeuer they would seeke to inuade that Kingdome. Wherein amongst other things, this is not to be forgotten, That vnder the condition of being made free from English gouernment, they resolued also to comprehend the vtter extirpation of all those Subiects that are now remaining aliue within that Kingdome, formerly descended from the English race. In which practises and propositions, followed and fomented by Priests and Iesuits (of whose function in these times the practise and perswasion of subiects to rebell against their Soueraignes, is one special and essential part and portion) as they haue found no such encouragement as they expected and haue boasted of: so Wee doe assure our selues, that when this declaration shall bee seene and duely weighed with all due circumstances, it will be of force sufficient to disperse and to discredit all such vntruethes, as these contemptible creatures so full of infidelitie and ingratitude, shall disgorge against vs, and our iust and moderate proceeding, and shall procure vnto them no better vsage then they would wish should be afforded to any such packe of Rebels, borne their Subiects, and bound vnto them in so many and so great obligations.

Giuen at our Pallace of Westminster, the 15. day of Nouember, in the 5. yere of our reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland. Anno Dom. 1607.

¶ A Proclamation for the apprehending of the L. Maxwell.

WHereas the Lord Maxwell, a noble man of our realme of Scotland, being our prisoner in our Castle of Edinburgh, for great disorders there committed, hath broken prison, which by the Lawes of that our Realme is treason, and in his breach hath done violence to the Porter of the Castle, hauing sore wounded him, And likewise attempted to haue deliuered Sir Iames Mac Donnell, a person guiltie of many heynous

nous offences, prisoner in the same place: After which escape hee is now (as we are informed) fled into this our realme of England, and lyeth lurking in and about our Citie of London: Having had heretofore good proofe of our peoples loue and deuotion towards vs, in their readinesse to discouer and apprehend all persons guiltie of Treasons against vs and our estate, we haue thought it fit to publish vnto them the escape of the sayde L. Maxwell, and the cause thereof: And to require and charge all Lieutenants, Deputy Lieutenants, Iustices of peace, Maiors, Sheriffes, Bayliffes, Constables, Headboroughes, and all other our officers, ministers and louing Subiects, to vse their best endeuour to discouer and apprehend the sayd L. Maxwell, and to deliuer him, if he shall light into their hands, to some of our Officers, and to giue knowledge thereof to vs or our Priuie Councell.

And to the end they may the better finde and discouer him, they shall know him by these lignes. Hee is about the age of three and twentie yeeres, tall and slender, of a whitish complexion, his face full of pockholes, his nose short and low in the midst, a little haire on his chinne of a white colour, the haire of his head somewhat darker, and his legs are very long and small.

Giuen at our Pallace of Westminster, the nineteenth day of December, in the fifth yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

Anno Dom. 1607.

¶ A Proclamation for proroguing of the Parliament.

WHereas we did lately prorogue our Parliament till the tenth day of February now next ensuing, wee haue for diuers speciall causes vs mouing, thought fit to prorogue the same againe till the seuen and twentieth day of October now next ensuing, at which day our purpose is (God willing) to holde the same, And doe therefore hereby giue notice to all whome it may concerne, that they may frame their affaires accordingly, and attend at the same seuen and twentieth day of October to that seruice.

Giuen at our Palace of Westminster the 10. day of Ianuary, in the fift yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

Anno Dom. 1607.

¶ Orders conceiued by the Lords of his Maiesties Priuie Counsell, and by his Highnesse speciall direction, commanded to be put in execution for the restraint of killing, and eating of Flesh in the Lent; and to be executed aswell by the Lord Maior within the Citie and Suburbs of London, and by the Officers of the Liberties and exempt places in and about the same, as by order to be prescribed by the Lords Lieutenants of all the Counties of the Realme, to the Iustices of Peace, Lords of Liberties, and Officers of Corporate Townes.

¶ Anno Dom. 1607. The 22. of Ianuary, in the 5. yere of his Maiesties Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

THe Kings most Excellent Maiestie vnderstanding of the great disorders heretofore, and especially the last Lent, committed in killing and eating Flesh in the time of Lent, chiefly in the City of London, and the Liberties thereto adioyning, straitly chargeth and commandeth, That these Orders following, be obserued and put in execution.

First, there shall be onely eight Butchers licenced by the Lord Maior within the City of London, viz. foure in Eastcheape, and foure in S. Nicolas Shambles, who shall be of the poorer sort, and shall not pay any thing for their Licences, nor ioyne with them any partners.

That euery of the said Butchers so to be licenced within the City and Liberties thereof, doe vtter and sell in their open shops, in such sort as in open time they are accustomed to doe, and at such Rates and prices, as shalbe set downe by Order of the Lord Maior of London for that City, and the Liberties thereof: and besides euery Butcher shall keepe a perfect Booke what quantity of flesh they kill euery day, and of what kinds, and to what persons they sell and vtter the same, and the said Butchers to certifie the Lord Maior, to the end the Lords of his Maiesties Priuy Counsel may be informed by him, how the lawes & statutes in this behalfe prouided, are obserued within the said City and Liberties thereof.

That there be licenced to kill and vtter flesh in the Suburbs of the said City, as in the Counties of Middlesex & Surrey neere vnto London, onely 10. Butchers, and these to be licenced by the Iustices within the seuerall Limits, whereof two to be of the Quorum, that is, two without Temple Barre in the Parish of S. Clement Danes, two without Smithfield Barres in the Parish of S. Pulchres, or Clarkenwell, or one of them, one in Whitecrosse

croſſe ſtreet, one in Norton Folgate, one in White Chappell, one in S. Katherines, two in Southwarke, and for the City of Weſtminſter, and the Liberties thereof, two Burchers to be licenced by the chiefe Officer of that Liberty, and thoſe to be as before expreſſed; for the ſaid City and the Liberties, of the poorer ſort inhabiting in thoſe places, and to be licenced without any money, or other conſideration to be giuen for the ſame, and to be bound to obſerue the like Orders in euery reſpect, as thoſe that are to be appointed for London, and the ſaid Clerke of the Market, Officer and Juſtice, there to ſee them, and to ſet the prices of the Victuall to be vttered in thoſe places.

That no perſon be permitted to kil or ſell any Fleſh but to thoſe that are licenced, nor in any other place then before is ſpecified, vpon paine to forfeit the Fleſh to be giuen to the poore in the priſons, and to ſuffer impriſonment.

That the Conſtables, Churchwardens, and other publike Officers be authorized in London, and the Liberties thereof, by the Lord Maior, and by the Juſtices in the Counties of Middleſex and Surrey, and the forenamed Officers in Weſtminſter, to make ſearch, and to ſee that the licenced Butchers, nor any other do kill or vtter any Fleſh, nor do any thing contrary to theſe Orders.

And for the better knowledge of the trueth of diſorders in this kinde, and redreſſe of the inconueniences, the Lord Maior of London, and euery other Officer here appointed, ſhal call before them, and ſend for any of the ſeruants of any Inholders, Victuallers, Tauerners, and keepers of ordinary Tables, and ſuch other that vtter Victuals, to examine them vpon their corporall oathes, what Fleſh is, or hath bene during the Lent ſeaſon, dreſſed, killed, vttered, or eaten in their houſes, which if they ſhall refuſe to doe, then to commit to priſon the ſaid ſeruants ſo refuſing vpon their oathes to declare the trueth.

That the Lord Maior himſelfe ſhal grant no warrant for buying of fleſh in Lent, but to ſuch as ſhall haue or ſhewe him licence in writing, according to the Lawes of the Realme to eate Fleſh, and the ſame licence to be viewed and regiſtred, and bookes to be kept thereof, to be ſhewed when the ſame ſhalbe required, vnleſſe it be to Embaſſadours and Agents of forraine Princes.

That the Lord Maior ſhal now preſently before Lent, or at the beginning thereof, cauſe all Inholders, keepers of Ordinary tables, Victuallers, Alehouſe keepers, and Tauerners within the Citie and liberties thereof to appeare before him, or ſuch perſons as he ſhall appoint meet for that purpoſe, and ſhal take bonds with ſufficient Sureties of euery of them in good ſummes of money,

viz. 100. pound the principall, and the Sureties 30. pound a peece to his Maiesties vse, not to dresse any flesh in their houses this Lent time for any respect, nor suffer it to be eaten, except it bee for some such person that lieth in their house, that also hath licence through sickenesse, or other necessary cause to eate flesh. Also like bonds shall bee taken of the Poulters, not to vtter any Poultry ware, but to such as shall be likewise licensed to eat flesh, and that such as will not giue such bonds, that they be secluded from all vtterance of victuals during the Lent season, excepting those Poulters that do ordinarily serue his Maiesties household, of whom like bonds shalbe taken by his Maiesties officers of the Greencloth: the like bonds with sureties shalbe taken of the like persons vpon like penalties by the chiefe officer of Westminster, & the liberties therof.

And for the Butchers and other that come with victuals of flesh out of the Countrie to the Citie, the Lord Maior shall cause certaine persons to watch at the Gates and other like places in the Suburbs where flesh may be brought in, to view and search, and to intercept the same. The Carriers of the layd victuals of flesh if any shall be taken, to be guided to the persons houses that haue license, & this watch to be continued dayly during the whole time of Lent: And if any of those watchmen be found negligent & corrupt in his charge, then he to be commited to prison, there to continue during the whole Lent. And in case the same shall be found to be brought to any person not warranted, or licensed to eat it as is aforesayd, then the same to be forfeited and sold at the direction of the Lord Maior for the vse of the poore in the Hospitals and Prisons in the Citie, and the bringers to be imprisoned.

And for that it is to be doubted that the Fishmongers, vpon the obseruation of the said orders, will take occasion therby to inhanse the prices as well of fresh as of Sea fish, it is thought meete that the Lord Maior shall take order with the sayd Fishmongers, that as well the salt as fresh fish shall be vttered at reasonable prices.

That euery of the butchers to be licensed as aforesayd, be bound in a sufficient bond with good Sureties to his Maiesties vse, to obserue these orders in euery respect, and these bonds to be taken by the Lord Maior, and other the Officers, aforesaid.

And as those orders are expresly deuised to be executed in the citie of London, and places neere to the same: so his Maiesties pleasure and commandement is, that the execution of these or like orders be performed by the commandement of his Maiesties Lieutenants to be sent to the Iustices of peace in all Shires within their rule, & to all other officers in townes corporate, or in any liberties, with like order for bonds to be taken to his Maiesties vse.

ANNO

ANNO SEXTO IACOBI REGIS.

¶ A Proclamation againſt Tranſportation of Leather.

WHereas we vnderſtand, that diuers of our louing Subiects haue made complaint, that the price of Neates-Leather is lately raiſed to ſuch a height, as it proueth very grieuous to the poorer ſort, who haue dayly vſe thereof: Such is and ſhalbe euer our care and reſolution to preuent, or reforme all things that may be burthenſome to any of our people ouer whom Almighty God hath committed to vs the vniuerſall care, as wee haue bene no leſſe curious to finde and ſearch out the true cauſe, then to prouide for the remedy of the inconuenience. And therein particularly to be ſure to take away all meanes or colour for any ſuch grieuance, that may (either in trueth or apprehenſion) ariſe from any action of our owne. For which purpoſe, although we doe dayly ſee by common experience, that exceſſiue prices grow vpon our Subiects by the practiſe and greedineſſe of priuate perſons, who either by Foreſtalling and ingroſſing of commodities, or by combyning to keepe them at high prices, or by conueying them out of our Realme by ſtealth, doe increaſe the rates aſwell of forraine, as home bred commodities, without any Act of ours: Neuertheleſſe, becauſe we haue obſerued that ſome euil affected people, in this, as in diuers other things, are more inclined to impute the cauſe of grieuance to ſome thing done by vs, then to reſort to the maine and original grounds of the ſame; we haue for more ſurety, cauſed our Councell to take information what Licences we haue giuen, (which haply may haue bene ſome pretext for abuſe in that kinde) and thereby finding that ſome ſmall quantitie of that commoditie hath bene Tranſported by vertue of a License granted at our firſt comming, at the Suite of ſome forraine Princes our Allies, whom we could hardly then refuſe, although it be knowen to the world, that we did not giue Li-

cence for any Leather by name, but generally for the Transporting of forbidden commodities, and that onely to the summe of fiue thousand pounds in value, which could be no occasion of such scarcitie: Yet because it is not vnlikely but that some Neates-Leather might be hereafter issued by vertue of that Licence (as some hath bene already) contrary to our meaning, We did not onely (so soone as this came to our eares) giue present order to our Treasourer of England to restraine all vse of Licences (if any there were or be) concerning the transportation of such Leather, whereof there is no such plentie within our kingdome, but that whatsoeuer is caried away, may be soone felt in the scarcitie and dearenesse thereof at home, But for the more sure preuention of this grieuance, and that all our louing Subiects may be witnesses of our care in this behalfe, We doe now by these Presents reuoke and disanull all Licences and Tolerations concerning Transportation of Neates-Leather, (if any there be) And do further expressly prohibite and forbid all maner persons whatsoeuer, That they attempt not from hencefoorth to cary or conuey away, or cause or consent to be caried or conueyed away out of this our Realme, any Neates-Leather, or Neates-Hides raw before they be perfect Leather.

And likewise we doe by these Presents straitly charge and command al our Customers, Comptrollers, Searchers, Surueyors, and other our Officers of our Ports, That they doe not onely informe our said Treasourer, what Neates-Leather, or Neates-hides raw they haue knowen to be Transported at any time since the beginning of our Raigne, at what Ports, and by whom; But also that they be from hencefoorth watchfull that none passe by any practise, pretence, or colour whatsoeuer, as they, and euery of them will answere the contrary at their vttermost perils, Knowing that from hencefoorth they shall haue no excuse by pretence of Licences or other Tolerations, inasmuch as wee haue reuoked and disauowed them (if any such there bee) by these Presents. Willing yet further all our Subiects that can learne or vnderstand any abuse in this behalfe, That they also resort to our said Treasourer and informe him thereof, whereby he may detect the fraud, corruption, and confederacie of our said Officers, if they shall conceale the same. And such discouerers shall receiue such reward as their seruice shall deserue.

Giuen at our Palace of Westminster the 31. day of March, in the 6. yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

Anno Dom. 1608.

¶ A Pro-

¶ A Proclamation commanding the the Oath of Allegiance to be tendred to all the Kings Maiesties Subiects comming from beyond the Seas, except Merchants and men of qualitie.

IT hath beene our desire and disposition in all the course of our gouernment (as one of the best and safest remedies) to extend our natural clemencie in forewarning Offenders, where reason of State will not permit vs to vse the same in dispensing with their offences; And hauing lately obserued that diuers of our Subiects haue repaired into our Realme of England from the parts beyond the Seas (being persons of meane condition, and of wandring course of life, and vnknowen to any of credit that might vndertake for them) who haue refused to take the Oath of Allegiance, lately by our Parliament deuised: Wee cannot but conceiue that such persons are not vnlike to become bad instruments of practise and perill against our State. For considering that wee had neuer any intention in the forme of that Oath to presse any poynt of Conscience for matter of Religion, but onely to make some discouery of disloyall affection: the refusall thereof in any person must both induce a vehement suspitiō in it selfe, and much more in such a one as may bee probably supposed to haue come from such parts, where he may haue conuersed with Traitours and Fugitiues, and is also of a needie fortune, which may make him apt for any dangerous or desperate imployment: And therefore we haue resolued, and accordingly doe charge and command all persons authorized by Law, to minister the sayd Oath, that taking information from the Officers of our Ports, and by all other good wayes and meanes, they faile not to tender the same Oath at the Ports to all our Subiects comming from beyond the Seas, (not being knowen merchants or men of some qualitie) and vpon refusall thereof the Law to be seuerely executed, which willeth to commit them to prison vntill the next Assises, or generall quarter Sessions, and so vpon a second refusall to be brought within the degree of a Præmunire. Wherein, because the penaltie is so grieuous (of which neuertheleſſe we can not in our Princely prouidence make any alteration) we haue thought good to notifie our resolution, and order giuen therein, which we doubt not, but will be in small time dispersed abroad; to the end that such as now are, or hereafter shall bee in forraine parts,

and

and finde in their owne hearts such affections, as can not stand with the sayd Oath, may know their perill, and thereby either refraine their comming in, or expect the execution of our Lawes.

Giuen at our Pallace of Westminster the 29. day of Aprill, in the sixt yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

Anno Dom. 1608.

¶ A Proclamation for the preuenting and remedying of the dearth of Graine, and other Victuals.

THe Kings Maiestie hauing taken knowledge of the high prices of Graine and other victuals, lately and very suddenly growen in sundry parts of this Realme, And finding no sufficient reason thereof, doth iudge that the rich Owners of Corne doe keepe their store from common markets, thereby to encrease the prices therof, Or els that the same is engrossed vnduely into few hands, and so the multitude of poore people hauing no Graine of their owne growing, must needs sustaine great lacke. His Highnesse therefore for remedie thereof, hath caused speciall Orders to be made and published through all parts of this realme, bearing date the first day of June 1608, and Intituled, Orders appointed by his Maiestie, &c. By which the Iustices of Peace in all parts of the Realme, are directed to stay all Engrossers, Forestallers and Regraters of Corne, and to direct all Owners and Farmers, (hauing Corne to spare) to furnish the markets rateably and weekely, with such quantities as reasonably they may and ought to doe, and to see diuers other Articles obserued and performed, tending to the preuention and remedy of this inconuenience. Neuertheless, because his Maiestie doth well know, that the life of these his gracious, godly, and politique Constitutions, depends vpon the carefull and diligent execution of the same: His Highnesse doth therefore by this his Proclamation (to the end that no person whome it may concerne, shall or may pleade ignorance) straitly charge and command all Sheriffes, Iustices of Peace, Maiors, Bayliffes, Constables, and other his Officers and Subiects whatsoeuer, That they take knowledge of the sayd Orders, and obserue and cause the same to be obserued, as shall appertaine vnto them, as they tender his displeasure.

And because there may be iust cause to feare, that notwithstanding all the strait prouisions that are lately taken against transportation of Graine, yet vnder colour of conueying of it from port

to

to port within the lande, some may bee conueyed into forraine parts: Therefore for further prouision in that behalfe, besides the bonds in that case appointed to be taken, His Maiestie commandeth and giueth licence to any person that shall haue cause to suspect that any such corne is or should be shipped, or prouided to bee shipped by lawfull authoritie to be caried to any other Port, that the same may be by fraud caried out of the Realme: such person hauing such cause to suspect, shall giue information thereof to any Iustice of peace, or publike officer dwelling neere to the Port, which Iustice or Officer shall with the sayd Informer, repaire to the Custome house of any such Port or Creeke where Corne is shipped, or prouided to be shipped, and there shall duely examine both the Officers of the Custome house, and the sellers, buyers, and shippers of the corne vpon their seuerall oathes, whether they know of any intention directly, or indirectly, to haue the sayd Corne to be caried out of the Realme. And further also, when by their Oathes they shall cleare themselues of any such intention (thereby the suspition conceiued being cleared) yet the Officers of the Ports that haue authority to take bonds, shall shew the parties, who vpon pregnant suspition shall require the same, and giue them in writing the contents of the bond, with the names of the parties bound, being sufficient to answere the same, the true quantitie of the graine, and the ports to which it is intended to haue the same caried: And if notwithstanding such prouision of good assurance taken, there shall afterwards any doubt followe, that notwithstanding the sayd bonds the sayd corne shall be caried out of the realme, The partie that shal haue cause so to suspect the same, shall repaire to some Iustice of peace, whome his Maiestie doeth hereby command to examine the trueth at the Port whereunto the said Corne was appointed. And for that purpose the officers of that port shall make plaine declaration whether any such corne, or what quantity therof came to that port within the time limitted; And if by good proofe it shall any wayes appeare, that there hath beene any fraud in any officer of the Port, or falshood in the Transporter by carying it out of the Realme, the Officer of the Port shall bee depriued of his Office, and suffer imprisonment, and make fine to his Maiestie at his pleasure; And the Transporter for carying it out of the Realme, and the seller and buyer, or either of them being priuie thereto, shall be committed to prison for the space of one yeere, and the ship forfeited; And the Informer for his labour and reward, shall haue both the halfe of the value of the corne transported, and the halfe of the fines imposed vpon the offenders. And for the triall of these offences, and

execution

execution of the punishments and fines, the same shall bee tryed in his Maiesties exchequer, as all Informations are vpon penall Statutes, where all expedition shall be vsed, or before the Iustices of Assise in their Circuits, or before any Iustices of Peace in the Sessions where the offence shall bee committed, hauing any authoritie to heare and determine any penall Law.

Finally, his Maiestie is particularly informed of some intentions of sundry persons of abilitie to keepe Hospitalitie in their Countreys, to leaue their Hospitalities, and to come to the Citie of London, and other Cities and Townes corporate, thereby leauing the releefe of their poore neighbours, as well for food, as for good rule, and with couetous mindes to liue in London, and about the Citie priuately, and so also in other Townes corporate, without charge of company. For withstanding whereof, his Maiestie chargeth all maner of persons, that shall haue any such intention during the time of this Dearth, not to breake vp their houſholds, nor to come to the sayd Citie, or other townes corporate, And all others that haue of late time broken vp their households, to returne to their houses againe without delay. Of the performance and execution of which his Maiesties orders, It is his Highnes pleasure that the Iustices doe make certificate vpon all occasions to his Maiesties Priuie Counsell, and more particularly for his Highnesse better satisfaction, what price Corne and victuals doe beare.

Giuen at our Mannour of Oatlands, the second day of Iune, in the sixt yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

Anno Dom. 1608.

¶ A Proclamation against making of Starch.

ALbeit our great care to prouide for the good and welfare of our louing Subiects, hath at all times appeared in the whole course of our Proceedings since our comming into this Kingdome, aswel for preuenting, as for remouing all abuses and inconueniences: And knowing, that there is not any one thing, that can be more bitter and grieuous vnto all sorts of people (especially those of the poorer sort) then the feare or feeling of scarcitie and dearth of Corne, and other victuals, Wee haue not onely in regard thereof, giuen former commandement by our proclamation, and other Orders lately published, to prouide against the great scarcitie and dearth of corne, but also for the more sure-

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tie, in a matter of so great consequence to our people, vpon diuers Certificats and complaints to vs and our Counsel sent from sundry the Iustices of Peace of seuerall parts of this Realme, We did both giue strict direction for restrayning the excessiue making of Starch, because we conceiued it might be a meanes to waste the Corne and Graine of this our Realme, and vpon the humble suit of the better sort of the Starch-makers themselues, did authorize certaine selected persons, by Commission vnder the Great Seale of England, with the assistance of the Magistrates in all places of this Kingdome, to see and take order, that no Starch should bee made of Wheat, or of any other stuffe fit for the food & sustenance of man, but onely of cleane Branne, or such like courser stuffe. Since which time, hauing bene enformed, that our great care and earnest desire in that behalfe, hath not sorted to that good effect which was then purposed, by reason that many bad and ill disposed persons, which neuer before had vsed the making of Starch, haue since that time, out of a greedy desire, and for couetousnesse of gaine, newly set vp, and erected Starch-making in sundry places of this land, without any allowance from our said Commissioners, and the Magistrates authorized thereunto. And that many others also, who formerly vsed Starch-making, haue since continued to make it of Wheat, and other stuffe, which might haue serued in times of dearth, for the releefe of the poorer sort of our people. Whereby we doe perceiue and foresee, that by the vse of Starch-making, both the scarcitie and dearth of Corne may be also continued or increased, if it should not speedily be preuented: Although wee haue vouchsafed of late to release the payment of Custome to all persons which would bring in any forreine Corne, thereby the better to supply the present want at home: And albeit we shall by this course which followeth, lose great part of the benefit which ariseth vnto vs from the voluntary contributions of the Starch-makers: Neuertheless, in our Princely care, and desire of the Publique good, and to the intent that all occasions may be remoued and taken away, which shall or may in any sort be preiudiciall to our Subiects, whose welfare we preferre before profit or aduantage to our selfe, by expending or employing either any Corne, Graine, or other stuffe in the making of Starch, that may be of vse to them within this Realme, especially in this time, wherein so great a shew of scarcity and want appeareth, as by the expence of so great quantities of sundry sorts of Graine dayly brought from forreine parts into seuerall Ports of this our Realme appeareth, but principally into our Port of London: From whence, forsomuch as we are certified, that amongst sundry

great

great quantities of Corne and graine that now are daily brought thither from forreine parts, good, sweet, and merchantable, to the great reliefe of our Subiects, there are also some parcels of corne brought, which by foule weather and contrary winds happening to take wet, and to be long detained at Sea, doe thereby become so much decayed, mustie, and vnlauory, as the same is altogether vnwholsome for the food and sustenance of man, and not fit for any other vse, then onely to be conuerted and made into Starch, and that for the good of such Merchants, whom such misfortune shall so befall.

Wherefore we hauing with the aduice of our Councell conceiued, that it is very requisite for the time to prohibite and suppresse the making of Starch in all places of this our Realme and Dominion aforesaid, and to giue order that no person or persons whatsoeuer shall hereafter make, or cause to be made, any Starch of any Corne, Graine, or other stuffe whatsoeuer in any place or places within our said Realme of England and Dominion of Wales, except onely in such maner, and of such stuffe as is hereby prouided, and hereafter expressed, and to that end haue thought fit to signifie our pleasure to all louing Subiects by our Proclamation: notifying and straitly charging and commanding all, and all maner of persons whatsoeuer which now doe, or heretofore haue vsed the making of Starch within any place or places of our Kingdome of England and dominion of Wales whatsoeuer, and which haue or shall haue an intent or purpose to make Starch, from henceforth to surceasse and forbeare to make any Starch at all, either of Wheat, Pollard, Braune, or any other stuffe whatsoeuer, and also that they do not presume at any time or times hereafter to steepe or cause to be steeped or put in water, or to prepare or prouide any Wheat, Pollard, Braune, or other stuffe whatsoeuer, with intent and purpose to make the same into Starch, vnlesse it be onely of such decayed and musty Wheat, bare Braune, or such other stuffe, not fit for mans sustenance as aforesaid, and that onely by such persons as shalbe thereunto appointed, nominated and allowed by some of our Priuy Councell, or by such other discreet persons as they shall thinke fit to select, nominate, and authorize for that purpose, and the same to be done onely in or neere our Cities of London and Westminster, and other places neere adioyning, where such corrupt Wheat and stuffes are most vsually had in greatest quantities, and not elsewhere, and the rather, for that in other places more remote from our said City of London, the due obseruance and execution of this our commaund cannot be so well and carefully looked vnto as is meete.

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To which end, and that none shall or may vnder colour of such corrupt Wheat and other stuffes, make or cause to be made into Starch any Wheate, Meale, Flower, Rubbles, or other stuffe whatsoeuer fit for mans food; Our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby straitly charge and command, that there shalbe appointed by our said Councell, certaine honest and discreet persons, who shall and may haue full power and authoritie at all times hereafter to view all and euery parcell of musty Wheat, Branne, and other stuffes whatsoeuer which shalbe offered to be steeped or made into Starch, before such time as the same stuffe or any part thereof shalbe put in water, steeped, or made into Starch by any person or persons so for the time being to be allowed by our sayd Councell to make Starch as aforesaid. And if any person or persons whatsoeuer shall attempt or presume after the last day of July instant, to offend or do contrary to our expresse wil and pleasure hereby signified: Wee doe by these Presents let them know and vnderstand that our will and pleasure is, that he or they so offending, shall not onely loose and forfeit all the Starch so made or to be made, of which the one halfe shalbe to the party seising the same, and the other halfe to vs, our heires and successors: But our meaning also is with all seuerity to proceed against all such offendors, and for their contempt of our prerogatiue Royall in a matter tending so much to the good and benefit of our people, to inflict such further punishment as is vsuall in cases of such contempt. And whereas the manifold abuses heretofore committed in the making of Starch, contrary to our expresse command in our Proclamation last published, haue for the most part growen and bene occasioned through the slacknesse and remissenesse of Justices of Peace, and other our Magistrates and Officers whom we haue charged and trusted to haue the care and ouersight hereof: We do now therefore straitly charge and command all and singular Justices of Peace, Maiors, Sheriffes, Bailiffes, Constables, Headboroughes, and all other our Officers and subiects whatsoeuer, That they do at all times carefully and diligently see and take order, that this our Ordinance and Royall commandement hereby signified and expressed, be in all points duely performed, and that they doe not suffer any person or persons whatsoeuer within any of their precincts, from and after the last day of this moneth of July instant, to make or cause to be made directly or indirectly any Starch in any place or places within this Realme of England and dominion of Wales aforesaid, but that they doe to their vttermost power and endeuour by all lawful meanes hinder and suppresse the same. And we doe further wil and command them

and euery of them, and doe alſo for vs, our heires and ſucceſſors, giue and grant vnto them and euery of them full power and authoritie not onely to breake and teare in pieces the veſſels of all ſuch perſons wherein any ſuch Starch ſhalbe found to be made, contrary to our expreſſe will and pleaſure herein ſignified, but alſo that they doe cauſe all and euery ſuch offendors to be bound ouer with Sureties in good bonds to our vſe for their appearance before vs and our Priuie Councell in our Court of Starchamber, there to anſwere to their ſaid contempts. And if they or any of them ſhall refuſe to enter into ſuch bonds, then to commit euery perſon ſo offending vnto priſon, there to remaine vntill further order by vs and our Councell ſhalbe taken for their enlargement and releaſe.

Giuen at our Caſtle of Windſor the fift day of Iuly, in the ſixt yere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France, and Ireland.

Anno Dom. 1608.

¶ A Proclamation for Buildings.

THe continuall new Buildings, and addition and increaſe of buildings in & neere about the City of London is growen to that exceſſe, and doeth draw together ſuch an ouerflow of people, ſpecially of the meaner ſort, as can hardly be either fed and ſuſteined, or preſerued in health or gouerned, which doth not onely threaten, but hath already bred and brought forth at diuers times dearth of victuals, infection of plague, and manifold diſorders, which his Maieſtie in his Royall wiſedome before this time foreſeeing, hath ſince his happy comming to the Crowne, by two ſeuerall Proclamations, The one in the ſecond yeere of his Highneſſe Reigne concerning building with Bricke, the other in the fift yeere of his Reigne concerning building vpon new foundations, (wherein neuertheleſſe the former ordinance touching Bricke buildings is continued) ſought to giue remedie and prouiſion for the ſame; But ſuch hath beene and is the couetous deſire of gaine and priuate benefit ariſing of ſuch buildings, ioyned with a neglect of Iuſtices and Officers in executing his Maieſties ſayd Proclamations, as many perſons haue preſumed and aduentured to offend againſt them, both to the continuance and increaſe of the former euils and inconueniences, and to the manifeſt ill example of contempt and diſobedience in a caſe ſo notorious, and in the view of the whole Kingdome: His Maieſtie neuertheleſſe not forgetting (though vpon ſo iuſt cauſe of indignation) his accuſtomed clemencie, hath thought good to make a

difference betweene the offenders and their cases, and for such as haue offended in not building with Bricke, in as much as the offenders were in great multitude, and might haue some colour of necessity, or pretended impossibilitie, though vntruly, as themselues must needs confesse, if they looke abroad, and see what is done in other well polliced Cities of Europe, His Highnesse gaue order that after some exemplar censure of a few offenders by sentence in the Star-chamber, the residue should be admitted to composition according to his Maiesties Commission of grace for that purpose granted, wherein his Maiesties expresse pleasure was, That the fines should bee so milde and moderate as might make the Offenders themselues sensible of his Maiesties lenitie and gracious disposition, and might make all others perceiue, That it was not his Maiesties profit that was sought, but onely the repressing of the inconuenience, and the preseruing of the authoritie of his Maiesties Royall commandements for the publique good, from contempt. But for the second sort of offenders, which haue erected new foundations where no buildings were before, which had no maner of circumstance to extenuate their offence, but many to aggrauate the same, being against a Proclamation so lately published, and so straitly penned, and immediatly after a seuere sentence in the Star-chamber, his Maiesty hath directed that all such Offenders, (the number of which cannot be many being within the compasse of one yere) shalbe proceeded with in the Star-chamber. But as his Maiestie doth not thinke fit to admit at all to grace that kind of Offenders, so his Highnesse doth publish and declare, That for the other point of Bricke building, no man doe hereafter expect any the like fauour of Composition, as his Maiestie was pleased onely at this time for the auoyding of rigor and extremitie to grant and extend: But his Maiesties will and pleasure is, That his sayd ordinance bee hereafter straitly obserued, and maintained, and the offenders against the same with all seueritie punished. And to the end to remoue and take away all colour of pretended necessity in that point, His Maiestie is graciously pleased that his former proclamations be explained and qualified in maner and forme following, That is to say, That if any person that shall hereafter erect any building vpon an old foundation within the precincts limitted in the proclamation published in the fift yeere of his Highnesse raigne, shall make it appeare, That either the quantitie of the ground whereupon the olde foundation standeth, is of too small a proportion to receiue a Bricke building, or that the house is situate in so obscure or meane a Lane or Alley, as is not fit for such a building, or that the trade of such person as

intendeth ſuch building, is the trade of a retailing ſhopkeeper, and of ſuch a nature as his ſhop and building cannot with any conuenience be built with Bricke, and thereupon ſhall obtaine certificate vnder the hands of the L. Maior, the Recorder, and the Alderman of the Ward, if the building be within the Citie or the liberties thereof, and vnder the hands of two Iuſtices of the peace, whereof one to be of the Quorum, if it be out of the Citie and Liberties, And ſhall further vpon the ſayd Certificate, procure a licence vnder the hands of any foure of his Maieſties priuy Councell, whereof, the Lord Chancellour, L. Treaſourer, L. Priuie Seale, and Chancellour of the Exchequer for the time being, to be two in allowance of the ſame, That in ſuch caſe ſuch perſon ſo building, ſhall not be deemed and taken for an offendour againſt his Maieſties proclamations, any thing in the ſayd Proclamations, or either of them to the contrary hereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Giuen at our Mannour of Tuddington the 25. day of Iuly, in the ſixt yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

Anno Dom. 1608.

¶ A Proclamation for reſtraint of the Shipping, and tranſporting of Horſes.

WE are informed that there hath bene of late (through neglect of the Lawes of our Realme, and ſuch good orders as haue bene taken) ſo great a tranſportation of Horſes into forraine parts, aſwell for the number, exceeding reaſon, as in regard of the qualities and ſtatures forbidden, as it hath both already cauſed an exceſſiue price of Horſes among our Subiects, and will with time vnfurniſh the Realme of ſufficient number for vſe and Seruice. For preuenting whereof, wee doe ſtraitly charge and command all our Cuſtomers, Comptrollers, Searchers, & all other officers of our Ports, and other Officers whatſoeuer, that they ſuffer not any horſes to be ſhipped within any of their charges, or tranſported by what License or warrant ſoeuer, except it be vnder our owne hand, or vnder the hand of the Maſter of our Horſe, vntill vpon ſome conſideration had thereof by vs and our Councell, order be taken how (in ſome caſes agreeable to the Lawes of the Realme, and without inconuenience to our Subiects) Horſes of ſome condition may in reaſonable number be permitted to be tranſported, and by what warrant the

ſame

same shalbe done, and the better sort stayed within the Realme for vse and Seruice.

Giuen vnder our hand at Holdenby the 14. day of August, in the sixt yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

Anno Dom. 1608.

¶ A Proclamation for proroguing the Parliament.

WHereas we did lately prorogue our Parliament till the seuen and twentieth day of October now next comming; Forasmuch as the late encrease of the sicknesse in and about our City of London, maketh vs loth to draw a concourse of people together, so great, as the Terme and Parliament holding at one time would make, lest thereby an augmentation of infection should folow: We haue thought fit to prorogue the same againe vntill the ninth day of Februarie now next ensuing, at which day our purpose is (God willing) to holde the same, And do therefore hereby giue notice to all whom it may concerne, that they may frame their affaires accordingly, and attend at the same ninth day of Februarie to that seruice.

Giuen at Windsor the fourth day of September, in the sixt yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

Anno Dom. 1608.

¶ A Proclamation concerning Fines for Alienations of Lands holden in Chiefe, made without Record.

WHereas it is acknowledged by all men (as it must needs be) that Fines for Alienations of lands holden in Chiefe, are of right due vnto vs & our Crowne, as one of the most ancient, iust, and Royal reuenues belonging to the same; And yet it is as well knowne, that Lands of that nature haue beene, and are often alienes by Feoffements, Grants of Reuersions, Wills, Exchanges, Couenants, and other like conueyances made without Record, for which no Fines are answered, onely because the Conueyances are not of Record, and therefore cannot come (without great charge) to the knowledge of our Officers, to whose care the same doeth appertaine, but are wilfully, and against conscience by the Purchasers hidden and concealed, whereas Fines are as well due in that case, as if the same

Conueyances were of Record, and are accordingly required and payed without exception, wheresoeuer they are discouered: In which respect, there was about a yeere past, in diuers Counties a course taken, as well to finde out such Alienations without Record by Commissions of enquiry, and other lawfull meanes, as also to require and take such Fines as should be found due according to the Law, of all those that should appeare to bee liable to the same Fines.

Forasmuch as we haue euer bene enclined to vse grace and fauour, rather then seuerity, euen in those things which all men know to be most clearly due to vs, as in this case amongst others, wherein no man can challenge any exemption in course of Iustice from payment of a full yeeres value of the Lands so Alienes, especially being such as haue so ill deserued any fauour at our hands, from whom they haue so long withheld our due, & meant still to doe, vnlesse they should be by some extraordinary care and charge laied open and discouered, we haue bene pleased (notwithstanding all their former courses, so farre to the prejudice of vs in our iust dueties and demands) both to make stay of execution of all and euery of those Commissions, and other enquiries formerly sent out, whereof the charge and disquiet would fall heauily vpon our Subiects: and haue also resolued by this our gracious Proclamation to make knowen to all those who know themselues answerable for any such Fines, that we will be content out of our princely fauour to forbeare those meanes which will easily discouer trueth, & remit vnto them the greater part of our Fines, according to the Articles hereunto annexed. Prouided alwayes, that they shall willingly and duetifully pay the rest of that which we shall not forgiue, for our owne proper vse into the Office of Alienations, where our ministers will bee ready to giue them a discharge vpon receit thereof.

Of which great fauour, ease and benefite, though we are well perswaded that most of our louing Subiects, as well in discretion as in duety, will be glad to take hold, and to yeeld vs a gratefull acceptation; Neuertheless, because we haue had good experience that many persons are more apt to shew themselues backward in taking hold of grace and fauour, when the same is offered, then otherwise, we finde it likewise necessary for vs in cases of this nature (where by fraud and couine our ancient Rights are sought to be concealed or extinguished by the practise of priuate men, or are omitted or neglected by those that should search after things of that nature) to declare hereby, that whosoeuer shall not offer himselfe to make such satisfaction as is expressed in the Articles

hereafter

hereafter mentioned, before the end of Hillary Terme next, at the furthest, must not expect any further fauour at our handes, then that which they may challenge by the course of our lawes, which no man can binde vs to mitigate further then he should deserue, or we shall be disposed to doe out of our inward clemencie, which Princes seldome vse, when wilfully the same is not accepted, according to that grace and bounty wherewith it is offered.

Giuen vnder our hand at our Honor of Hampton Court the first day of October, in the sixt yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland, Anno Dom. 1608.

¶ The Articles in this Proclamation mentioned.

1 NO Fines shalbe required for Alienations without Record, but where those Alienations were made sithence the fourteenth yeere of the late M. Elizabeth.

2 The Fines for Alienations of Estates of inheritance past, shalbe for such as come in, and offer Composition vpon this Proclamation, but a third part of the yeeres value: But if they come not in betweene the date of this Proclamation, and the ende of Hillarie Terme next, then to pay, (as by Lawe they ought) the yeeres value.

3 And for Alienations of Estates for liues past, the Fines shall be the fourth part onely of the yeeres value, if they yeeld themselues voluntarily within the time aforesayde, Or otherwise to pay the whole yeeres value, As in the case of Estates of Inheritance, the Law making no difference in these cases.

4 Vpon Alienations of Estates of inheritance that shall bee made hereafter without Record, there shall bee payed but two parts of the three, of so much as shall be due by Law, in such cases both vpon pardons and licences, if the parties themselues within foure moneths after such Alienations made, shal first discouer the same, and offer Composition at our office of Alienations.

5 Vpon Estates for liues that shalbe made hereafter without Record, there shalbe payd vpon licences and pardons both, but the halfe of that, that by Law ought to be payd in such cases, if the parties themselues discouer the same, and offer composition within the foure moneths as aforesayd.

6 The valuation of lands in these cases, shall not be made according to the very value, but as is vsed in the Office of Alienations, where these Alienations shall bee ordered as all others are: And therefore for instruction in that behalfe, it will be necessary that the Conueyances be brought & shewed to the Officers there.

7 No Fine at all shall be required vpon Alienation of Estates for

for life or liues past, where the Estate is ended without fraud.

8 Such as shall pay their Composition for Alienations past, shall haue this ease in passing of their Pardons, that many may be ioyned in a Pardon, and pay among them but the charge of one Pardon, and the same charge shal be no more then the charge was for the Pardons granted vpon the Coronation.

9 Such as shall pay their composition in such case for the time past, shall not be compelled to plead their Conueyance in the Exchequer at large, as the vse is.

¶ They that shall compound shall not appeare in person, but may take order by Attorneys or Solicitors to dispatch that businesse in the Terme time at the Office of Alienations, where they shall finde the Officers ready to giue them dispatch.

¶ A Proclamation touching Maultsters, Common-brewers and Alehouse-keepers.

WHereas the Kings Maiestie, for the better releife and sustentation of the poorer sort of people within this his Kingdome, in this time of scarcity & dearth of Corne and Graine, did out of his Princely and gracious disposition, lately cause certaine Orders to be generally published and sent into all the Counties, Cities, and principall places of this Realme, for the seruing of the Markets from time to time with conuenient quantities of Corne and Graine, whereby the poore might be chiefly prouided for with so much thereof, as should bee necessary for them at reasonable rates: And whereas it hath pleased God to giue this yeere greater increase of Barley then of other Graines, which of it selfe, or being mingled with Wheat or Rye, wil make good Bread, especially for the poorer sort of people: His Maiestie is giuen to vnderstand, that of this great quantitie of Barley (whereof the greatest part ought and might be made into Bread as aforesaid) much is by the infinite multitude of Maultsters, like to be turned into Mault as hitherto it hath bene, and then againe by Common-brewers brued into strong Beere and Ale, which consumes double the Mault that is needfull, and serues not for vse, but for drunkennes and excesse; Although both by the Lawes now in force, and by the said Orders lately published, there is prouision against these abuses. His Maiestie therefore continuing his Princely care for the preseruation and

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reliefe of his poore Subiects, And to the ende that the great waste and consumption of Barley in making of mault may bee preuented, and that the poore may haue sufficient store of Barley to make bread for their sustenance at reasonable prices, in this time of scarcitie of Wheat and Rye, Hath therefore thought good, and by this his Proclamation doeth straitly charge and command all Justices of peace, Maiors, Constables, Headboroughes, and other his Officers to whom it appertaineth, That they forthwith after the publishing of this his Proclamation, doe carefully and diligently cause the Lawes and Statutes of this his Realme, concerning mault & Maultsters, and concerning the assize and price of beere to be put in due execution, and by all meanes to diminish the number of Maultsters, and to establish good Orders to such as they shall allow still to mault for the sparing of Barley, as much as may be, As also to see that common Bruers, Alehouse keepers, and all others that sell Ale or Beere, make their Beere and Ale not too strong, but of such rate and price, as may occasion least expence of mault, and whereby they may vtter their Beere at lowe and reasonable prices, that the poorer sort may haue the greater proportion for their money.

And his Maiestie doth likewise straitly charge and commaund all Maultsters, common Bruers, Alehouse keepers, and such as sell Beere or Ale, to obserue and keepe aswell the Lawes and statutes of this Realme in that behalfe made, as his Maiesties sayd orders lately published, and all other Orders and directions of the sayd Justices of peace, Maiors, Bailiffes and other Officers hereafter to be made, according to his Maiesties gracious commandement in this Proclamation conteined.

Giuen vnder our hand at Thetford the 12. day of December, in the sixt yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

Anno Dom. 1608.

¶ A Proclamation for the proroguing of the Parliament.

WHereas we did lately prorogue our Parliament till the ninth day of Februarie now next comming: Forasmuch as the dearth and scarsitie of all kinde of victuall is at this present great, And if it should draw so great a concourse of people hither as the Parliament will bring, it would not onely more increase the prices of all things hereabouts (which are already very high) but also draw many Gentlemen out of their

their Countreys, where their Hoſpitality will giue much reliefe to their poore neighbors. Wee haue therefore thought fit to prorogue the ſame againe vntill the ninth day of Nouember now next enſuing, Whereof we doe hereby giue notice to all whom it may concerne, that they may frame their affaires accordingly, and attend at the ſame ninth day of Nouember to that ſeruice.

Giuen at our Pallace of Weſtminſter the 4. day of Ianuary, in the ſixt yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

Anno Dom. 1608.

¶ A Proclamation againſt Pirats.

THe Kings Maieſtie, hauing bene informed through the manifold complaints made to his Highneſſe by his owne Subiects as others, of the many depredations and Piracies committed by lewd and ill diſpoſed perſons, accuſtomed and habituated to ſpoile and rapine, inſenſible and deſperate of the perill they draw vpon themſelues, and the imputation they caſt vpon the honour of their Soueraigne ſo precious to him, as for redreſſe therof he is inforced to reiterate and inculcate his loathing and deteſtation not onely of the crimes, but alſo to manifeſt to the world his ſinceritie and exceeding deſires for the due and ſpeedy ſuppreſſing of the delinquents; And hauing lately found by many pregnant circumſtances, that moſt of theſe great faults are continued by the conniuence, or corruption in many the ſubordinate Officers, eſpecially ſuch as are reſident in & neere the Ports and Maritime Counties: In his Princely care to preſerue Iuſtice, as one of the maine pillars of his Eſtate, and for the ſpeedy preuention of ſuch fowle crimes, and the ſeuere puniſhment and extirpation of ſuch enormious offendors (moſt hatefull to his minde, and ſcandalous to his peaceable gouernment) and for the preſeruation and continuance of amitie and good correſpondencie with all other Princes and States, hath with the aduiſe of his Counſaile thought it neceſſary at this preſent, to publiſh theſe Articles and Ordinances inſuing: Wherein if any ſhall be found culpable, refractory, or contemptuous, his Maieſtie is reſolued and hereby declareth, that ſuch puniſhment ſhall bee inflicted on him or them ſo offending, that others may bee exemplarily forewarned, from committing ſo odious factes, and be deterred from ayding, relieuing, comforting, or abetting ſuch and ſo enormious malefactors.

IF any perſon whatſoeuer ſhall vpon the Seas, or in any Port or hauen, take any Ship that doeth belong to any of his Maieſties

ſties Subiects, friends, or Allies, or ſhall take out of it by force, any goods of what nature or quality ſoeuer: he or they ſo offending ſhall ſuffer death, with confiſcation of lands and goods, according to the Law in that caſe prouided.

IF any perſon or perſons ſo offending, doe at any time hereafter come into any Port or place of his Maieſties dominions, his Maieſtie expreſſy chargeth all his Officers foorthwith to apprehend him and them, and to commit them to priſon, without baile or Mainprize, and that the name of the perſon and cauſe of his impriſonment, be foorthwith certified into the Admiraltie, that ſpeedy order may be taken for further proceeding, and execution according to Law, and the contents of his Maieſties former Proclamations.

ALl his Maieſties Subiects ſhall forbeare from furniſhing, victualling, ayding, receiuing, relieuing, comforting or abetting any Pirate or Sea-rouer, or any perſon not being a knowen Merchant, by contracting, buying, ſelling, bartring or exchanging with him or them, vpon perill of his Maieſties heauie indignation, and the grieuous paines by Law belonging to the ſame.

ALl Admirall cauſes ſhalbe ſummarily heard by the Iudge of the Admiraltie without admitting any vnneceſſary delay, and no Appeale from him ſhall be allowed to the defendant or defendants in caſes of depredations or ſpoile, either for the Offenders, or their acceſſaries before or after the offence committed, or thoſe in whoſe poſſeſſion the goods ſpoyled are found, vnleſſe firſt by way of prouiſion the ſumme adiudged be payd to the plaintife vpon Suerties to repay it, if the Sentence ſhalbe reuerſed. And no prohibition in ſuch cauſes of depredation and ſpoile, and their acceſſaries and dependants ſhall be hereafter granted againſt the Admiraltie.

NO Ship or goods taken from any his Maieſties friendes, ſhall bee deliuered vpon any other order, then vpon proofe made, or certificate exhibited in the ſaid Court of the Admiraltie, to the end that a Record may be kept of all ſuch reſtitutions made to ſtrangers, to ſerue if occaſion ſhall require.

AND for the preuenting of future miſchiefes, euery Vice admirall is enioyned by this Proclamation (whereof he is to take notice at his perill) to certifie into the ſaid Court of the Admiralty euery quarter of the yeere, what Ship or Ships warlikely appointed, hath gone to the Sea, or returned within that time with any goods taken at Sea, or the procedue thereof, vpon paine to loſe to his Maieſtie (by way of Fine) for euery ſuch default, forty pound of currant money of England, to be anſwerable into his

Maieſties

Maiesties receipt of the Exchequer, by certificate from the sayd Iudge of the Admiraltie, vnder the great Seale of that Office, to bee directed to the Lord Treasourer, and the Barons of the Exchequer.

THe Viceadmirals, Customers, and other Officers of the Ports, shall not suffer any Shippe to goe to Sea, before such time as they respectiuely in their seuerall Ports, haue duely searched and visited the same, to the intent to stay such as apparantly shalbe furnished for the warres, and not for Merchandizing or fishing. And if there shalbe cause of suspition by the prouisions, or furniture, or extraordinary number of men, or suspected persons therein, that the said Shyp & company is otherwise to be imployed then in Merchandize or Fishing; then in such case of suspition, the Viceadmirals and Officers of the Ports, shall stay and in no wise suffer the said Shyp to passe to Seas, without good Bonds with sufficient Sureties had in the double value of the Shyp, and her furniture, to vse nothing during their sayd Voyage, but lawfull trade of Merchandize or Fishing. And if they shall suffer any such persons otherwise to repaire to the Seas then is aboue mentioned, they shall suffer imprisonment vntill the offendors may be apprehended, and shall be answerable to the parties grieued, for their contempt and offence in this behalfe committed.

AND whereas diuers great and enormious spoiles and Piracies haue bene heretofore committed within the Straits of Giblatar and other places by Captaine Iohn Ward and his adherents, and other English Pirats, and the Goods, Moneyes and Merchandizes haue bene and are sold, dispersed and disposed of, most lewdly and prodigally by the meanes of their receiuers, comfortors and abettors, to the great preiudice of his Maiesties good friendes the Venetians, and others in league and amitie with his Maiestie, whom they haue so robbed and spoyled: His Maiestie doeth hereby expresly charge and command all Lieutenants, deputy Lieutenants, Viceadmirals and their Deputies, Iustices of Peace, Captaines of his Maiesties Shyps, and all other Officers of the Admiraltie, and all Maiors, Sheriffes, Bailiffes, Constables, and other his Officers whatsoeuer, as they and euery of them tender his Maiesties seruice, and vpon perill of his Maiesties indignation, to vse all care and diligence, and their best and vttermost indeuours, in the inquiring, searching for, and apprehending of all such Pirats, their receiuors, comfortors and abettors. And if they shall by their trauailes and care finde any of them, to send them presently to the next common Gaole, there

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to remaine without Baile or Maineprize, till the Lord high Admirall of England, or his Lieutenant the Iudge of the Admiraltie may be aduertized thereof, and shall dispose of them according to the Lawes in that case prouided.

LAstly, forasmuch as his Maiestie is aduertized that this Pirate Ward and others, are made the more able to continue in strength and power, to infest the Subiects of all Christian Princes and Estates, by meanes of that receipt and protection which is giuen them in Tunis, Argiers, and the places adioyning, His Maiesty doeth hereby straitly prohibite all his Subiects whatsoeuer that shall goe to Sea, that they nor any of them, shall sell, alien, barter, or exchange any Ordinance, powder, cordage, or any prouision whatsoeuer, seruiceable for the warre or shipping, directly or indirectly, to or with the said Ward, or his adherents, or any other Pirate or Pirates whatsoeuer, vnder paine of death as accessaries in cases of Piracie. Neither shall any of his Maiesties Subiects, residing for the time in Tunis, Argiers, or in any other place in Barbary, or the places adioyning, or hereafter resorting thither, dare to buy, barter, exchange, or receiue directly or indirectly any goods taken at the Seas, vpon any pretext whatsoeuer, vnder paine of confiscation of his owne proper Goods, lands and chattels here in England, and such other punishment as by Law may bee inflicted vpon so contemptuous and grieuous an offendour.

Giuen at Whitehall the eight day of Ianuary, in the sixteene of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

Anno Dom. 1608.

¶ A Proclamation for preseruation of Woods.

FOrasmuch as by a late view and Suruey had and made of the most part of our Woods in diuers Counties of this Realme, It is certified vnto vs that great spoiles and deuastations are committed, both within our Forests, Chaces, Parks and Waste, not onely by bordering Inhabitants, but euen by Woodwards, Keepers, and other of our owne inferiour Officers, such as ought to haue had the chiefe care of the preseruation therof, and also in and vpon our Mannours, Lordships and demeine Lands, by Tenants, Bailiffes and Reeues, by their vniust taking, and improuident assigning Timber trees and Woods, farre beyond all reasonable proportion of allowance: And forasmuch

also as divers apparant abuses, are likewise committed in the said places by sundry sinister practises to decay our said Woods, and to make them Windfals and pretended Fees; the continuance whereof hath bene so long and dangerous, as without present reformation, there is like suddenly to follow such want of Timber and Wood, as by no future prouidence can be in meete time supplied; Forasmuch as we out of our desire to preserue and increase our Woods, of our Princely care haue hitherto forborne to draw any benefit to our selues by sale thereof, And also for that we find, that by the practises aforesayd, and other the like, our sayd Woods are dayly more wasted, spoiled, and defaced, then if wee did make an yeerely competent Reuenue of the same: We therefore (as respective of the good of our posterities, as our owne) haue endeuoured to take course to stop the sayd abuses, and all others too long practised, and to worke the meanes not onely of better preseruation of our sayd Woods in times to come, but also of a present multiplication and increase of Timber and Wood to all future ages. And to the end that our care may appeare to extend to the preseruation and increase of timber, aswell in generall to others, as to our selues, We haue thought meet by this our Proclamation, not onely to diuulge our speciall pleasure touching our owne woods, But also strictly to command and charge all our louing Subiects in generall, That in their owne woods they presume not hereafter to defraud the true meaning of our Statutes in those cases prouided, by cutting and falling the yong stoners, when they vsually fell their Vnderwoods, which the Statute intended and appointed to be altogether preserued for Timber: Wherein if they shall be found to offend, they are to expect no fauour, as doing an apparant wrong to the Common wealth, besides the breach of Law, and our Royall commandement.

And wee doe also straitly command all our louing Subiects, That for auoyding of future spoiles, they nor any of them presume from henceforth to commit any Act, vnder whatsoeuer colour or pretence, not warranted by the true intent of our Lawes, or the Grants made vnto them, whereby our sayd Woods may be diminished, defaced or abused. And further, that neither our Keepers of Walkes, or Rangers, or other Officer or Officers whatsoeuer, in Forrests, Chaces or Parks, doe vnder colour of browse for our Deere, Feewood or fuell for themselues, or other pretence whatsoeuer, presume to cut or take more then shall necessarily suffice, without wastefull expence or colourable sale; Neither that they nor any of them, nor any other Subiect whatsoeuer, aduenture to head or shred any Timber tree or trees, but to take onely such

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lops for browse, as the trees which haue bene vsually lopped shall affoord, and that not in greater proportion then is meete and necessary. And that no inhabitant in or neere any of our Forests, Chaces or Walks, cut off the head or principall branches, or spall out, chip, barke or girt the bodies of any timber tree, or likely to proue timber tree, nor to cut or take any yong saplings of Oake, Elme, Ashe, Beech, or any other tree likely to proue timber, growing in any of our sayd Forests, Chaces or Walks, nor to enter into any of our Coppises or Vnderwoods, to cut, spoyle or waste the same vnder any pretence or colour, except it be for necessary vses, and the same lawfully warranted. And that no Tenant of any our Honors, Mannors, Lordships or Lands, Lessee or Copiholder, doe take any timber for Building, or decaying tree for their fuell, nor any Steward, Bailiffe, Reeue, or other Officer, doe assigne any tree or trees for any vse, but that hee and they see good warrant from our Treasourer or Chanceller of our Exchequer, or Duchie respectiuely, except in smal reparations which may require haste, Or such as may be amended with an allowance of a tree, two, three or foure at the most. In which cases the Surueyors of the Woods of that County, or Steward of the Mannour, or three of the better sort of the Tenants of the sayd Mannour, dwelling in or neere the same, shall and may view and consider of the cause of the said reparation or allowance, and allot vnto them supply without such vnlawfull practises of fauour or partialitie, as haue bene too common and frequent. Vnto which view and allowance, if it be made by the sayd Surueyour of the woods, or Steward of the Mannour, some three of the better sort of the sayd Tenants, if there be so many, or foure, where there be not so many, shalbe also made parties and acquainted therewith, And thereupon such allowance being from time to time by such warrant or assignement made, we doe straitly charge and commaund the same to be at the next Court of the sayd Mannour by the sayd Tenants presented vpon their Oathes, that shall so view the said wants, or shall be acquainted with the same, Setting downe in writing what and how many trees haue beene deliuered, vpon what land, to whom, and to what vses, and specially by what warrant. And whether the same were necessary or not, the same to be done truely and without partialitie, as they will answere the contrary.

And furthermore, whereas for the better maintenance and present supply of the especiall wants of our Nauie, wee haue appointed and authorized our Officers of the same, by some skilfull and expert persons by them to be chosen for that purpose, to elect

and make choice in euery of our Counties alligned for present sale all such timber and trees, as by the commissions to them directed, and the seuerall articles therein contained, shall be thought fit to be reserued for the especiall vse of our sayd Nauie, and the same to marke for that purpose; We doe now likewise by these presents straitly charge and command, as wel all our seuerall officers within our seuerall Forrests, Parkes, Chaces, Mannours and lands, as all other our louing Subiects to whome in any sort it may appertaine, that neither they nor any of them, doe at any time hereafter cut or lop, or suffer to be cut or lopped, any trees appointed and marked by our sayd Officers, or any of them, to and for the vse of our Nauie, for any other vse whatsoeuer, notwithstanding any Warrant that shall bee produced or pretended for the same, except the same Warrant bee signed with our owne Royall hand.

Giuen vnder our hand at Royston the fourteenth day of February, in the sixt yere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

Anno Dom. 1608.

¶ A Proclamation giuing a further day for Fines for Alienations of Lands holden in Chiefe, made without Record.

WHereas to moderate and qualifie the Fines, forfeitures and losses, which we in our wisedome did foresee might prooue heauy vnto very many of our Subiects, that had made Alienations of their Lands holden in Chiefe without Licence, by priuate Conueyances without Record: We did of our Gracious inclination and Royall regard of the quiet, ease, and benefit of all such of our said Subiects (whose Lands or estates were by such Alienations without Licence, made subiect to answere vnto vs any Arrerages, Issues or meane profits) by our Proclamation bearing date the first day of October last past before the date hereof, publish, propound, and offer certaine fauours, remedies and meanes of reasonable and easie Compositions for such Alienations, So as they did come in and take the benefite of our said Princely offers, and fauours, before the end of Hillary Terme then next ensuing the date of our sayd Proclamation, although such persons making those secret conueyances, of purpose to defraud vs of our due, deserued no fauour: Forasmuch as we doe vnderstand that diuers of our Subiects whome it concerneth, hauing sithence the publishing of our said Proclamation

mation aduiſed and conſidered with their learned Councell aſwel of the loſſes, forfeitures & damages, which they haue incurred by reaſon of ſuch Alienations, as alſo of the great fauour and benefit offered vnto them by our ſayd Proclamation, haue and dayly doe humbly compound with our Officers of our ſaid Alienations, thereby very thankfully and duetifully accepting of our grace and fauour in that behalfe:

And being further giuen to vnderſtand, that the knowledge of our ſayd Proclamation did ſo lately come into diuers parts of our Realme, and to the vnderſtanding of many our Subiects, as they could not (through the ſhortneſſe of the time preſcribed by our ſaid Proclamation) conſider and reſolue of their ſeuerall Caſes; Wee haue therefore thought good, according to our Princely and gracious diſpoſition and purpoſe in this behalfe, not to binde, or confine our fauours to ſuch ſtraitneſſe of time, as that our louing ſubiects ſhould not be able therein to make vſe of the ſame. And therfore conſidering the waightineſſe of the cauſe, and well allowing that our ſubiects ſhould haue conuenient time to take counſel and aduiſe for the perfourmance of their ſayd Compoſition; And to the end that they may haue no iuſt excuſe, if they ſhall bee put to anſwere vs our due, according to the Lawe, when they ſhall haue wilfully refuſed our fauour: We doe by this our Proclamation, publiſh, ſignifie and declare, That all ſuch of our Subiects as ſhal before the Feaſt of All Saints next enſuing, offer Compoſition to our ſayd Officers of the ſayd Alienations, according to the Articles conteined in our ſayd former Proclamation, ſhalbe admitted to make their Compoſitions accordingly, and ſhall haue and enioy all ſuch benefit, profit and fauour, as they might or ſhould haue had, if they had compounded within the time limitted by our ſaid former Proclamation, Any thing in our ſayd former Proclamation conteined to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Prouided that ſuch as ſhall not take benefit of this extent of our fauour, are not to expect afterward any further enlargement of time, nor other diſpenſation whatſoeuer in that behalfe.

* * *

Giuen at our Court at Royſton the 18. day of Februiary, in the ſixt yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

Anno Dom. 1608.

ANNO SEPTIMO IACOBI REGIS.

¶ A Proclamation ſignifying his Maieſties pleaſure, to confirme by all meanes the eſtates of his Subiects againſt all defects in their Aſſurances, and all concealed Titles.

THe Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie (hauing alwayes before his eyes a ſerious conſideration of that great and weighty charge which is committed to him for the gouernment of ſo many famous Countreys and people, ouer whom the KING of Kings hath made him Supreme head and Ruler, and doeth expect at his hands (out of duety to his diuine Maieſtie) the ſame care and feeling of all things concerning his Subiects, which the naturall head (by inſtinct of Nature) hath of the leaſt member of the naturall body: is pleaſed now, aſwell out of his long experience of Regall Authoritie, exerciſed in another great and ancient Kingdome, before his comming to the Crowne of England, as out of the Rules of his owne Juſtice and moderate diſpoſition in all things, to ſeeke to be enformed particularly and fully, whether the courſes that haue bene taken, or may hereafter for enquiry or recouery of his Maieſties rightfull Titles (caſt vpon him by Law) may not more diſturbe and endomage his good and louing Subiects, then ſtands with the iuſt meaſure of his owne deſires: who eſteemeth his greateſt riches to be included in the treaſury of his Subiects hearts. In which reſpect, although his Maieſtie is not ignorant, that by the rule of Law no time can preiudice the Rights of the Kings of this Realme, but that contrarywiſe, the continuance of time is ſayd in Law rather to increaſe, and aggrauate the wrong, then to extenuate or purge the ſame; And that in many caſes betweene Subiect and Subiect (by common experience) ancient poſſeſſions are euicted and ouerthrowen by titles more ancient: Yet ſuch is his highnes diſpoſition, as he is willing to make them finde, both the effects of his

his bountie and grace, and the due measure of his integritie and conscience. And therefore being enformed by his Maiesties Commissioners and Officers, (employed aswell ordinarily, as extraordinarily, in the care of his Reuenues) That the possessions of his Subiects, haue, and doe dayly fall within the danger of Law (aswell concerning their Lands of Inheritance, as their Leases from his Maiestie or his Progenitors for liues or yeeres) by many wayes and meanes; Not onely vpon points of defect in forme, but euen in points of substance most iust and weightie: As in respect of exchanges with the Crowne, not duely conueyed or executed on the Subiects part; Of the falsitie of considerations materiall, vpon which the Letters Patents haue bene obteined; Of the falsitie of suggestions, whereby the King hath bene deceiued, and sometimes ancient Crowne Lands haue bene caried away, as if they had bene but new augmentations of Reuenues by Attainder, or the like; Of Intailes made to the Kings of this Realme, or descended to them from their Ancestors, whereby it appeareth, that the King hath not bene truely enformed of his estate, when he made his grant, hauing no intention of disinherison of his Issue in Taile, against the Law; Of referring to other Letters Patents, where many times there are none such, as by the recitall are supposed; Of insufficient sauing, or prouiding for that estate or benefite, which is intended to the King vpon the Letters Patents, by way of Exception, Reseruation, or otherwise; Of want of proper and apt words, such as the Law doth require, euen in a case betweene Subiect and Subiect; Of passing their Grants vnder a wrong Seale, contrary to the grounds of Law, or expresse Acts of Parliament; Of want of Offices, or insufficiencie of Offices, whereby the Kings Title not rightly appearing, his Grants could not but passe in darkenesse; And many other the like defects in matter and substance, besides the defects, errours, omissions, and misprisions in writing & in forme, which are no lesse dangerous in strictnesse of Law: And his Maiesty being further enformed, That the possessions of his louing subiects may also be impeached and brought in question vpon other Titles not hauing any dependance vpon defectiue letters Patents, but vpon other points of diuers natures, and yet all warranted by the Lawes of this Land; As vpon Escheats by Attaindors or otherwise, vpon Title accrued by Dissolution, Surrender, Suppression, or relinquishing of Monasteries, encrochments vpon his Maiesties wastes and high wayes, which is a meere vsurpation and intrusion vpon his Maiesties possession, not coloured by any pretence of Title; vpon occupation of drowned land by time re-

couered from the Sea, which by his Maiesties Prerogatiue belongeth to the Crowne; vpon Tythes detained, which lie out of all Parishes; vpon Alienations in Mortmaine, purchases by Aliens, and the like; And lastly vpon condition broken for non payment of Rent at the dayes appointed, and other the like Acts not performed: His Maiestie conceiueth it to bee a worke worthy of himselfe to settle (as much as in him is) at once, a peace and quietnesse in the possessions of his Subiects.

And as his Maiestie hath heretofore suspended the rigour of a Legall prosecution in these cases, and turned it into a gracious composition, vpon a summary consideration of the title, whereby both the charge of Suit, and the extremitie of Euiction mought bee auoided: So his Highnesse vnderstanding, that euen that course of fauour doth not answere or attaine (in some circumstances) to that measure of grace, which he intendeth to his louing Subiects; Is pleased, that there be a cessation also of that former proceeding. And therefore although his Maiestie knowes, that no ordinary forme of Legall proceeding, concludes the interest, nor time extinguisheth the right of Soueraigne Princes, that many prerogatiues assist him, that the voyce of the Lawes interpets the best to be taken for him, and that hee hath all aduantages, sauing a heart that will take no aduantage: And although the present necessitie of his estate (whereof the splendor and greatnesse is so enlarged) may iustly perswade any lawfull improouement of the profits of the Crowne; Yet it hath pleased him, as a pledge of greater fauour intended towards his Subiects, then euer they receiued from his Predecessors, (setting apart all other considerations of profit to himselfe, or power ouer his good Subiects in this kinde) by this Proclamation to declare, that he is fully resolued, that all his louing Subiects shall partake of this grace, to haue all the states of their lands confirmed and made perfect, and to be discharged of all meane profits and issues whatsoeuer heretofore due or incurred, notwithstanding any of the defects or imperfections before mentioned, or any other whatsoeuer; So as their estates bee not by time expired and determined before, as in case of Intailes already spent and runne out: In which case the deteining of any Lands from his Maiestie is so iniurious, as no priuate man could willingly endure to be so defrauded. For which grace and fauour, as the Subiect shall be no further charged for euer hereafter, then by payment of fiue yeeres Fine at the vttermost, according to the old Rent, and the same to be Rated onely as it appeareth to be in value by former Office, by particuler, or els by Oath or Affidauit, before some Commissioners

ners without further examination thereof, or any maner of discouery or declaration of any imperfection or inualidity of their Titles in any of those things for which they made offer of Compolition: So his Maiestie doeth not doubt, but his discreet and louing Subiects (comparing all circumstances together, aswell considerable in his owne person as theirs) with due acknowledgment and gratitude will imbrace this fauour so graciously offered, and not to foreslow the time of acceptation of it, which his Maiestie doeth hereby limit to bee before the ende of Michaelmas Terme next, seeing they and their posteritie may thereby bee so well secured in their estates and patrimonies for euer. For the perfit accomplishment of which his Maiesties gracious intention towards his louing Subiects, thus expressed by this declaration, his Highnesse is pleased by his Commission vnder the great Seale of England, to giue full and absolute power and authority to certaine selected Commissioners of his Maiesties priuy Counsell and others, to giue order and warrant for such Gifts, Grants, Confirmations, and other Assurances to be made and passed vnder the Great Seale of England, or Seale of the Duchie of Lancaster, or by Fines to be leuied, or by all or any other those wayes and meanes as shalbe found needfull and requisit for the seuerall Cases, And as by the Counsaile learned of the parties that shall desire such assurances respectiuely, vpon conference with his Maiesties learned Counsaile shall be thought fit and reasonable. And for their better and more absolute Assurance against all future doubts or questions whatsoeuer, his Maiestie doeth by these presents publish and declare, that he is so willing to confirme and establish their estates, and possessions against all Claimes, Titles and exceptions whatsoeuer, that he is pleased that it be propounded to the next Parliament, That such Gifts, Grants, Confirmations, and other Assurances as shalbe made in performance and execution of this his Princely intention, may be ratified and confirmed against him, his heires and successors for euer, by authoritie of Parliament; And also to giue his Royall assent thereunto, when they shalbe brought to that point: And doeth likewise hereby promise to giue to any his louing Subiects (that shall seeke it) his Royall couenant to be inserted into the Bookes of their Assurances to the effect aforesaid. And for the ease of charge to the Subiect in passing such their Assurances; It hath pleased his Highnesse aswell to giue order that there shalbe an abatement of the ordinary fees payed at the Seales, as also to permit diuers persons to ioyne in one Patent, til their seuerall purchases doe amount to fortie Pounds according to the old Rent, whereupon

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the Compoſition ſhalbe grounded. And becauſe the ſaid Commiſſioners being moſt of them of his Maieſties Priuy Counſel, (and therefore ordinarily imployed in the greateſt affaires of the Kingdome) ſhall not haue ſo fit meanes at all times to receiue & heare the firſt motions of his Maieſties Subiects, that ſhall deſire ſuch new aſſurances as aforeſaid; His highnes hath therefore appointed his Atturney and Sollicitor generall, to be ready from time to time to heare and conferre with his Subiects and their Counſell concerning the premiſſes, that they may bee ſure to receiue their diſpatch with all poſſible expedition and fauour.

Giuen at White-hall the 22. day of April, in the ſeuenth yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

Anno Dom. 1609.

¶ A Proclamation touching Fiſhing.

IAmes by the Grace of God King of Great Britaine, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all and ſingular perſons to whom it may appertaine, Greeting. Although we doe ſufficiently know by our experience in the Office of Regall dignitie (in which by the fauour of Almighty God, we haue bene placed and exerciſed theſe many yeres) as alſo by the obſeruation which wee haue made of other Chriſtian Princes exemplary Actions, how farre the abſoluteneſſe of Soueraigne power extendeth it ſelfe, And that in regard thereof we need not yeeld accompt to any perſon vnder God, for any Action of ours, which is lawfully grounded vpon that iuſt prerogatiue: Yet ſuch hath euer bene, and ſhalbe our care and deſire to giue ſatisfaction to our neighbour Princes, and friends, in any Action which may haue the leaſt relation to their Subiects and Eſtates, as we haue thought good (by way of friendly premonition) to declare vnto them all, and to whom ſoeuer it may appertaine, as followeth.

Whereas wee haue bene contented ſince our comming to the Crowne, to tolerate an indifferent and promiſcuous kinde of libertie to all our friends whatſoeuer, to fiſh within our ſtreames, and vpon any of our coaſts of Great Britaine, Ireland, and other adiacent Iſlands, ſo farre forth as the permiſſion or vſe thereof might not redound to the empeachment of our Prerogatiue Royall, nor to the hurt and damage of our louing Subiects, whoſe preſeruation and flouriſhing eſtate we hold our ſelfe principally bound to aduance before all worldly reſpects: So finding that our conniuence therein, hath not onely giuen occaſion of ouer great encrochments vpon our Regalities, or rather queſtioning

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for our Right, but hath bene a meanes of much dayly wrongs to our owne people that exerciſe the trade of Fiſhing, as (either by the multitude of Strangers, which doe preoccupy thoſe places, or by the iniuries which they receiue moſt cõmonly at their hands) our Subiects are conſtrained to abandon their Fiſhing, or at the leaſt are become ſo diſcouraged in the ſame, as they hold it better for them, to betake themſelues to ſome other courſe of liuing, whereby not onely diuers of our Coaſt-townes are much decayed, but the number of Mariners dayly diminiſhed, which is a matter of great conſequence to our Eſtate, conſidering how much the ſtrength thereof conſiſteth in the power of Shipping, and vſe of Nauigation: We haue thought it now both iuſt and neceſſary (in reſpect that wee are now by Gods fauour lineally and lawfully poſſeſſed, aſwell of the Iſland of Great Britaine, as of Ireland, and the reſt of the Iſles adiacent) to bethinke our ſelues of good lawfull meanes to preuent thoſe inconueniences, and many others depending vpon the ſame. In the conſideration whereof, as we are deſirous that the world may take notice, that we haue no intention to deny our neighbors and Allies, thoſe fruits and benefits of Peace and friendſhip, which may be iuſtly eſpected at our hands in honour and reaſon, or are affoorded by other Princes mutually in the point of Commerce, and exchange of thoſe things which may not prooue preiudiciall to them: So becauſe ſome ſuch conuenient order may be taken in this matter, as may ſufficiently prouide for all theſe important conſiderations which doe depend thereupon; Wee haue reſolued firſt to giue notice to all the world, That our expreſſe pleaſure is, that from the beginning of the Moneth of Auguſt next comming, no perſon of what Nation or qualitie ſoeuer, being not our naturall borne Subiect, be permitted to fiſh vpon any of our Coaſts and Seas of Great Britaine, Ireland, and the reſt of the Iſles adiacent, where moſt vſually heretofore any Fiſhing hath bene, vntill they haue orderly demanded and obtained Licenſes from vs, or ſuch our Commiſſioners, as we haue authorized in that behalfe, Viz. at London for our Realmes of England and Ireland, and at Edenborough for our Realme of Scotland; Which Licenſes, our intention is, ſhall be yeerely demanded, for ſo many Veſſels and ſhips, and the Tonnage thereof, as ſhall intend to Fiſh for that whole yeere, or any part thereof, vpon any of our Coaſtes and Seas as aforeſaid, vpon paine of ſuch chaſtiſement, as ſhalbe fit to bee inflicted vpon ſuch wilfull offendors.

Giuen at our Palace of Weſtminſter the 6. day of May, in the 7. yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, &c. Anno Dom. 1609.

¶ Articles

¶ Articles to be performed by vertue of our Commiſsion of Sale annexed, touching Forreſts, Parkes, and Chaſes.

INprimis, that you haue a ſpeciall regard, that in the Sale no tree be taken in Foꝛreſt, Chaſe oꝛ Parke, which carieth not ſome apparant marke of decay, noꝛ any tree which you finde marked by our Officers of our Naule.

Item that of decaying trees, there bee not ſold in any Foꝛreſt, Parke oꝛ Chaſe, aboue two of the hundꝛeth reſpecting the whole number of trees ſuꝛueyed, oꝛ to be ſuꝛueyed, noꝛ any tree to be cut, other then in places aſſented vnto, by ſuch as we haue appointed to take care foꝛ the beautie of the Foꝛreſt, Parke oꝛ Chaſe, and food foꝛ our Deere, noꝛ any tree to be cut oꝛ caried in fence time, to the diſturbing of our Game, and that you may ſell ſuch two of the hundꝛeth in places ſo aſſented to.

Item foꝛ meere Dottards, and trees ſo decayed, that they beare no bert, ſeruiceable foꝛ bꝛowſe foꝛ our Deere, to ſell of them what the Countrey will vent, and at valuable rates, and the ſmalleſt of them to leaue foꝛ the Keepers fewell, as ſhall bee hereafter aſſigned foꝛ him to haue by future warrant, And you muſt alſo pꝛouide and foꝛeſee, that all ſoꝛts of trees which ſhall be cut this ſeaſon in any of our Foꝛreſts, Parkes, and Chaſes, be cut and caried thence befoꝛe All Saints-tide next, oꝛ elſe the Buyer to looſe the ſaid trees then left vncaried.

Item whereas by our Commiſſion hereunto annexed we haue appointed the chiefe Officer of our Foꝛreſts, Parkes and Chaſes to be of the Quorum, with you A.B. whom we haue eſpecially authoꝛized foꝛ this ſeruice: You ſhall hereby vnderſtand that we doe not determine to tye him oꝛ them perſonally to attend the execution of all things incident to this ſale, but onely to aſſigne what number of trees ſhall be taken, and in what places they may bee ſpared without any blemiſh to the beautie of our aforeſayd parks, foꝛreſts, and chaſes, wherein wee doe command you A.B. to conforme your ſelfe, becauſe in that particular we doe repoſe pꝛincipall confidence in his iudgement and diſcretion.

¶ Inſtructions to be obſerued for Sales in our Mannours, Granges, Farmes and Tenements.

ITem as we haue pꝛeſcribed you to ſell in our Foꝛreſts, Parkes, and Chaſes, of trees that beare vert, onely ſuch as are decaying,

and that not aboue two in the hundred: so although wee meane not to limit you so particular a proportion for sales in our Mannors, Granges, Farmes and Tenements; yet wee would haue you know that it is our pleasure, whersoeuer you sell any trees thereupon, that you haue a principall care, to forbeare the felling of any trees, or faire tufts so neere the Scite or mansion house (if there be any of any note) as may disgrace the habitation, and likewise to giue warning to our particular Woodwards there, that notwithstanding any warrants which may come vnto them, or haue come, for falling, or selling wood hereafter, that they also haue the same respect, And further, that you be very carefull to leaue in other places vpon the premisses sufficient timber & wood growing, for the continuall maintenance and reparations of the premisses, and vse of his Maiesties Tenants from time to time. All which directions first carefully obserued, you may then sell such and so many trees, timber and other vpon our said Mannors, Granges, Farmes and Tenements, as shall be thought fit by you A.B our particular Surueyour, one of the next Justices of the Peace, the Surueyour of the Countie of our landes where such sales shall be made, or any two of you, whereof you A.B. to be alwayes one.

Item for timber and other wood, growing vpon Copiholds of Inheritance, that you make no sale thereof, except the Copiholders themselues doe seeke it at your hand, whereby they may be more sure to haue the same vpon all necessary occasions at their owne voluntary disposition.

Item whereas you A.B. are now particularly chosen and trusted in this imployment, for performance whereof we haue appointed you sufficient reward out of our owne Treasure; we doe hereby straitly charge and command you, to forbeare to exact any fees from our Subiects, or to put them to any other payment, then such as shall appeare to be solely due to vs for the woods whereof you make sale, And that before you make any sale, you faile not publikely to proclaime your sale in the next market towne, that men may know there is such a purpose in hand.

Item, that before you doe make any generall sale in grosse, of any great quantitie of trees to any particular person, you doe first make offer of such quantity to our Tenants dwelling vpō the premisses, and next to such other our louing Subiects thereabouts, as may be necessary for them, in case they shall without delay resort vnto you, and bee willing to pay according to the rate you might sell otherwise. And their necessities serued, or they refusing to buy at the sayd rates without delay, then you may sell to other

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in groſſe ſuch quantities as you ſhall finde may moſt conueniently be ſpared, and for ſuch prices as ſhall bee for our beſt profit. And herein we truſt you will cary your ſelfe ſo, as may be moſt for our good, and the generall reliefe of our Subiects that lacke timber, and not for your owne particular intereſt.

¶ For increaſe of timber and fire wood in Forreſts, Parkes, Chaſes, Mannors, and Tenancies to future ages.

TO renew our ancient copices in places fit.

To replant new Copices, where the ſoyle will naturally breed wood, where it may be conueniently done without impediment to our Game, or diſgrace of our Forreſts, Parkes or Chaces.

¶ For waſtes and ſpoiles in what place or places ſoeuer.

WHere waſtes haue bene committed, to informe your ſelues thereof by all wayes and meanes, to learne when, and by whom, thoſe waſtes haue beene committed, as alſo to whom any timber trees, or any other trees, or fire wood, haue bene ſold, giuen, taken, or deliuered, by whome, when, where, and by what warrant, and what was anſwered for the ſame, and what was the value thereof, to the onely end, the ſeller of the ſame may anſwere the value thereof.

The commiſſions for ſale in al the articles of theſe inſtructions to be directed to the particuler Surueyour, the Surueyour of the Countie for Mannors, the Surueyour general of the woods, the next Iuſtice of the peace, who, nor none of his Anceſtors, nor any whoſe eſtate he hath, hath had any of the Kings woods there, in leaſe, or any office concerning the Kings woods ſince primo Elizabethæ, or any two of them, whereof A. B. to be alwayes one.

The like Articles alſo in all points, and to all intents to be performed by the now Commiſſioners for ſales of wood, in our Forreſts, Parkes, Chaſes, Mannors, Granges, Farmes, and Tenements, within our Dutchie of Lancaſter, and thereunto in any place belonging. Anno Dom. 1609.

¶ A Proclamation forbidding any perſon to cary Pacquets or Letters to or from any City or towne, by foot or on horſebacke, except ſuch as are allowed by Authoritie.

WHereas heretofore ſundry wayes haue bene deuiſed to redreſſe the diſorders among the Poſtes of our Realme in generall, and particularly to preuent the incon-

inconueniences both to our owne ſeruice, and the lawfull trade of the honeſt Merchants, by prohibiting that no perſons whatſoeuer, ſhould take vpon them publiquely or priuately to procure, gather vp, receiue, bring in or cary out any Pacquets, or Letters to or from any Port, City or Towne, by foote or on horſebacke within the Realme, and to or from the Countreyes beyond the Seas, except ſuch our ordinary foot-poſtes, Poſts and Meſſengers for thoſe vſes, as either by our Maſter of the Poſtes, or the Maſters of the Poſtes generall of thoſe Countreys reciprocquely, ſhould be found nominated for that kinde of ſeruice, or otherwiſe be able to ſhew ſufficient warrant for their Voyages & diſpatches, vnder the hands of our principal Secretaries, any Ambaſſadors, or others ſufficiently authorized; Which notwithſtanding, diuers diſauowed perſons haue vſed to intrude themſelues, contrary to all good order: In conſideration of which inconueniences paſt, We doe hereby ſtraitly prohibite and forbid all perſons whatſoeuer, directly or indirectly, to gather vp, receiue, bring in or cary out of this Realme, any Letters or Pacquets, without the allowance or ordinary addreſſe and diſpatch of the ſaid Maſters and Comptrollers of the Poſtes reciprocquely, or their Deputies, or ſhalbe ſufficiently authorized as is aforeſaid. And therefore our will and pleaſure is, That you the Lord Treaſourer of England, and Lord Warden of our Cinque-ports, together with our Maſter and Comptroller generall of all our Poſts, cauſe publique knowledge to bee giuen thereof vnto all Merchants, both Strangers and others of our City of London, and all others whom it may or ought to concerne, that neither they nor any for them, doe hereafter take vpon them openly nor vnderhand, to employ any diſauowed perſon in the carying of their Letters, but to vſe ſuch onely as ſhalbe found lawfully appointed for that ſeruice. To which effect alſo we doe expreſſly will and command by theſe preſents all Maiors, Sheriffes, Juſtices of Peace, Bailiffes, and all ſpeciall Commiſſioners, And more ſpecially all Searchers of our Ports, and all other our Officers, and Miniſters whereſoeuer in their ſeuerall Juriſdictions and Offices, to make diligent ſearch of all Males, Bougets, and other carriages, of all ſuch diſauowed Curriers, meſſengers or ſuſpected perſons, comming in, or going out the Realme with Pacquets or Letters, and all ſuch ſo diſcouered, to apprehend and ſtay, keeping them in ſafe cuſtody, vntill by the view of their writings ſent vp to our Priuie Counſell, it be ſeene and aduiſed what ſhalbe further done with them.

Giuen at our Mannor of Greenwich the 15. day of May, in the 7. yere of our reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland. An. Do. 1609.

¶ Orders

¶ Orders decreed vpon for the furtherance of our ſeruice, aſwell in writing, as riding in Poſt; ſpecially ſet downe, and commanded to be obſerued, where our Poſts are eſtabliſhed within our Countie of Kent.

FOrasmuch as amongſt the ſundry conſultations and prouident cares taken for the maintenance of the quiet peace of the State, it hath not bene the leaſt that our Predeceſſors heretofore, and the Counſell of this Realme haue had to meete with the dangerous & ſecret intelligences of ill affected perſons both at home and abroad, by the ouer-great liberty taken both in writing and riding in Poſte, ſpecially in and through our Countie of Kent, for the vſuall and frequent paſſage that way, falling out to and from all forraine parts beyond the Seas, the ground whereof ſtill riſing from diſorders offered by certaine perſons called Hackney-men, Tapſters, Hoſtlers and others in hiring out their horſes, to the hinderance of publique ſeruice, danger to our State, and wrong to our ſtanding and ſetled Poſtes in their ſeuerall Stages: we haue now thought it meete, with the aduiſe of our right truſtie and welbeloued Coſins and Counſellers Robert Earle of Saliſbury, our high Treaſourer of England, Henry Earle of Northampton our Lord Priuie Seale, and Lord Warden of our Cinque Ports, and of our truſtie and right welbeloued Counſeller, Iohn Lord Stanhope of Harrington, our Vice-Chamberlaine, and Maſter of our Poſts, to ſet downe and eſtabliſh certaine Orders aſwell for the Packet as Thorough-Poſtes, the due execution whereof we likewiſe command and recommend to all Maiors, Portreeues, Bailiffes and other Head-officers in the Cities, Townes and Ports of our ſaid County of Kent, where the Stages of our ſtanding Poſts are now eſtabliſhed and appointed, and to the Juſtices of our Peace next reſiding, as they or any of them doe tender our ſeruice, the ſafety of our State, and will anſwere the neglect or contempt hereof at their perils.

¶ Orders for the Pacquet.

FIrſt, that no Parquets or letters ſhalbe ſent by Poſte, or binde any Poſte to ride therewith in poſt, but ſuch as ſhalbe directed firſt for our ſpeciall Affaires, and ſubſcribed by the writers name or ſender thereof: neither ſhall it be holden for our Affaires, but as the ſame ſhalbe directed and ſubſcribed by our High Treaſou-

rer, Lord Warden of the Cinque-ports, Lord Admirall, Principall Secretarie of State, Lord Lieutenant of the ſaid Countie, or Maſter of our Poſts writing from the Court, or otherwiſe to the Court, ſubſcribed by any Admirall, or Vice-admirall from the narrow Seas, Lieutenant of Douer-Caſtle, or Maior or his deputie of any Port-Towne, Ambaſſadors or Agents beyond the Seas for the time being, or Deputie Lieutenant of our ſaide Countie, writing to any of theſe perſonages aforenamed, or to the bodie of our Priuie Counſell.

2 All Packets or Letters ſo directed ſhall bee caried by the Poſtes in poſte from Stage to Stage onely, and not otherwiſe nor further, being dated firſt on the outſide by the ſender or writer, and afterwards by the Poſtes themſelues, as they come to their hands, with the houre and place of their deliuery, who ſhall runne therewith in Summer, Viz. from the firſt of April, to the laſt of September, after ſeuen miles the houre, and fiue miles the houre in Winter, which is the reſt of the yeere, as the wayes and weather afford.

3 And that it may appeare from time to time (as oft as ſhall be needfull) with what expedition the ſeruice is by our Poſts performed, euery Poſte ſhall keepe a faire paper Booke to enter the Packets in, being ſo brought vnto him, with the day, moneth and houre they came to his hands, two leather bagges lined with cotten or Bayes, to cary the Packet in, and hornes to ſound, as oft as he meets and ſees company comming, or foure times in euery mile.

4 And to the end our Poſtes attending thus our ſpeciall ſeruice, may performe their ſeueral dueties in that behalfe, our pleaſure is, that they and euery of them ſhall brooke and enioy the benefit of all former fauours and immunities by our Predeceſſor allowed them: Namely that they and their ſeruants be holden free and exempted from all Summons, Preſts, and perſonall attendances at Aſſiſes, Seſſions, Inqueſts, and Muſters.

¶ Orders for the Thorough-Poſtes.

FIrſt, as the ſeruice of the Packet, ſo the horſing of al Through-Poſts, and perſons riding in poſte, with horſe or guide by Commiſſion or otherwiſe, ſhalbe performed by our ſtanding Poſtes in their ſeuerall Stages, who to that end ſhall keepe, and haue in a readineſſe vnder their directions a ſufficient number of Poſte-horſes, with ſaddles, bridles and furniture conuenient: and if it ſhall fall out, that by the repaire of Ambaſſadors, or other accidents of ſeruice, men riding in poſte, that is to ſay, with horſe or

guide,

guide, come so thicke, or in such numbers, that their ordinary prouision will not suffice, then the Constables of the places where they dwell, with the aide and assistance of the chiefe Magistrates there, and the Countreys adioyning, (being required in our name) shall take vp, bring in, and supply the Postes with horses and with cariages, where they may be had or hired.

2 And that it be not any way a let or impeachment to the libertie of any man riding on his owne or ordinary affaires, within the Realme at his or their pleasure: it is hereby meant that all Strangers, specially riding with horne or guide by themselues, or in company of our ordinary messengers or Postes for the Low Countreys, or France, all Ambassadours, riding or sending in their Princes affaires, and all other whatsoeuer, riding with horne or guide, shall take and change their horses onely of the Postes of that place, or with his consent and appoyntment, they taking for each horse after the rate of iii.d. the mile beside the guide groat.

3 And to preuent all aduantages of vnconscionable dealing, by such as keepe horses to hire, in the horsing of strangers beyond the ordinary Stages, to the wronging of our Postes, and iniury of the beast or the ryder: It is found expedient, and our will and pleasure is, that all strangers borne, as well going foorth of the Realme, as comming into the same, through our shire of Kent, although it be about their owne & priuate affaires, without horne or guide, shall likewise be horsed by our ordinary posts from stage to stage, or with the Posts knowledge and consent, not taking for each horse aboue ii.d.ob. the mile.

4 It shall not be lawfull for any so riding in poste, to take and ride away the horse or horses of any man, not hauing first and aforehand fully payd and satisfied the hire, nor ride them further then the nert stage, without the knowledge and consent of the Poste of that stage, nor charge any horse taken, to ride poste with any male or burden (besides the rider) that exceeds the weight of 30. pound. And if it shall happen, any to disobey these our commandements, and orders, to the manifest wrong of any our posts, iniurie of any owner, or hurt of his beast: the Officers or magistrates of the place, vpon complaint thereof made, shall stay the partie offending till satisfaction be made, or sufficient security giuen to repay the damage. But if it so fall out, that the obstinacie of any herein offending, require further punishment then the ordinary power of the Magistrate of the place can or may conueniently inflict: Then we require our said Master and Comptroller of the Posts, vpon notice thereof giuen him, to send for the partie

or

or parties to anſwere their contempt before our priuie Counſell.

5 This being in generall our will and command, for the ſpeedie, ſafe, and orderly expedition of our publique diſpatches and occurrents, aſwell in writing for our affaires, as riding in poſte, whatſoeuer beſides ſhall fall out more particularly to the behoofe of our ſayd Poſtes, or eaſe of their horſes, that in theſe kinde of ſeruices are moſt ſubiect to abuſes, our like care is to bee ſpecially reſpected: and to that end wee doe hereby eftſoones recommend both the one and the other to the wiſedome and protection of our ſayd Maſter of the Poſtes, and the aide of all Magiſtrates and others that loue the furtherance of our ſeruice, or regard our ſafetie or pleaſure.

Giuen at our Mannor of Greenwich the 15. day of May, in the ſeuenth yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

Anno Dom. 1609.

¶ A Prohibition for Allome.

IAMES by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, Greeting. Whereas wee haue alwayes held it one of the moſt iuſt and neceſſary cares and conſiderations incident to the State and Office of Kings and Soueraigne Princes, ſo to diſpoſe of their people and gouernment, as the knowledge and vſe of good and profitable Arts and inuentions may become common and frequent amongſt their people, the ſame being one of the greateſt meanes to increaſe and preſerue the wealth and ſtrength of State and people, Conſidering how contrary effects labour and idleneſſe doe produce, the one making Kingdomes great and flouriſhing, the other alwayes bearing the markes of beggery and contempt: Forſomuch as ſome of our good and louing Subiects of our Realme of England, haue of late to their great charge, and no leſſe commendation, found out and made proofe of ſundry Mines in our Countie of Yorke, for the making of Allome, a Merchandize of great neceſſity and vſe ſundry wayes for all our Dominions, and haue ſo well and commendably proceeded therein, that they are at this time able to make ſufficient ſtore of Allome, not onely to ſerue for the vſe and expenſe of all our ſayd Kingdomes, but alſo within ſhort ſpace to afford and ſpare great quantities thereof, to be euery yeere tranſported for the vſe and ſeruice of other our neighbour Kingdoms and Nations: And whereas the ſayd perſons, who by their ſkill and in-

dustrie haue effected so good and great a worke, (so often failing vpon other attempts) haue willingly and freely offered and yeelded vp the sayd Allome Mines into our hands, vpon such Conditions as haue giuen them full contentment and satisfaction, all men being able to iudge that a matter of that consequence, and wherein so many of our people should bee interessed, was more fit for vs to take into our owne hands, then to leaue the same in the power of priuate men: We haue now thought fit for the sayd considerations, and many other, to giue order to our Treasourer of England, and our Chancellour of our Exchequer, to take the whole worke into our possession, and for that purpose haue made choise of two of the same persons, that managed the same workes before (being both of trust, skill and experience) to deale for vs, as our generall and speciall Factors and Agents, for the whole ordering of the said works in time to come. And albeit that by meanes of the Allome made and to be made within our sayd Realme, wee shall receiue great hinderance by being depriued of such Customes and other dueties, as formerly haue beene vsually payd vnto vs and our Predecessours Kings and Princes of this our Realme, for and vpon that Commoditie imported: Yet to the intent our Subiects shall not bee any way wronged, but in all points carefully respected and duely prouided for in that Commoditie, Wee haue (out of our Royall and tender care of our Subiects good) giuen expresse order and commandement, that our sayd Agents shall prouide and cause to be prouided, and at all times, and from time to time hereafter haue in their custodie, in some fit and conuenient Store-houses, both within the Citie of London, and within euery other Citie and port Towne of the same our Realm of England, as shalbe thought fit and appointed, sufficient quantities of Allome, and that from the sayd Store-houses, all and euery our people and Subiects shall and may from time to time, buy and haue thereof by lesser or greater quantities at their pleasures, so much good and seruiceable Allome, as they or any of them shall at any time require, and at such rate and price to be indifferently appoynted to bee payd for and vpon euery hundred weight of Allome so to be sold and deliuered as aforesayd, as shall not giue any iust cause of discontent to any of our louing Subiects.

These are therefore to require and command, all and singuler person and persons whatsoeuer aswell our naturall borne Subiects, as Denizens or Strangers, That none of them, nor any other person or persons whatsoeuer, Doe at any time or times hereafter attempt or presume to bring or cause to be brought into

these

theſe our Realmes of England, Scotland or Ireland, or any other our Dominions, or any the Ports, Hauens, Creeks, or places of any of them, any Allome in greater or leſſer quantities, made or to be made in any forreine part or place whatſoeuer, vpon paine of forfeiture of all and euery quantitie and quantities of Allome ſo brought or cauſed to be brought into our ſayd Dominions, contrary to this our preſent commaundement: The one moytie thereof to be to vs, our heires and ſucceſſours, and the other moytie to ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhall make ſeizure of the ſame: and alſo vpon paine of our high indignation and diſpleaſure, and of ſuch further paines, penalties and puniſhments, as for the contempt of our commandement Royall in this behalfe may any way be inflicted vpon them, or any of them ſo offending. And we doe alſo further require and commaund all and finguler the Officers of our Cuſtomes within all and euery the Ports of the ſame our Dominions, and the creekes and members of the ſame Ports, that they and euery of them doe from and after the date hereof at all times, forbeare to take any entrie or entries, and to take and make any compoſition for any Cuſtome, Subſidy or other duetie, for or vpon any Allome brought or to bee brought into any our Dominions from any forreine parts, and alſo that they and euery of them (whom it doth or ſhall concerne) doe ſtay and ſeize as forfeited and confiſcated to the vſe and vſes aforeſaid, all and finguler ſuch forreine Allome, as from and after the date hereof ſhall be by any perſon or perſons whatſoeuer, brought into any Port or Creeke of the ſame our Dominions, vpon paine of forfeiture of their Offices, and of vndergoing our high indignation and diſpleaſure, with ſuch further paines and puniſhments, as for the ſame their contempts or defaults many any way be inflicted vpon them and euery of them in this behalfe offending.

Giuen at our Mannour of Greenwich the nineteenth day of Iune, in the ſeuenth yere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland. Anno Dom. 1609.

¶ A Proclamation againſt Hunters, ſtealers and killers of Deare within any the Kings Maieſties Foreſts, Chaſes or Parks.

WE had hoped, ſeeing it is notorious to all our Subiects, how greatly we delight in the exercise of Hunting, aſwell for our recreation, as for the neceſſary preſeruation of our health, that no man in whom was either reuerence

uerence to our person, or feare of our Lawes, would haue offered vs offence in those our sports, considering especially, that the nature of all people is not onely in things of this qualitie, but in matters of greater moment so farre to conforme themselues to the affections and disposition of their Soueraigne, as to affect that which they know to be liking to them and to respect it, and to auoyd the contrary: And wee must acknowledge that we haue found, that Gentlemen and persons of the better sort (who know best what becommeth their duetie) haue restrained their owne humors, and framed themselues therein to giue vs contentment: yet falleth it out notwithstanding, that neither the example of them, nor respect of the Lawes, nor duety to vs, hath had power to reforme the corrupt natures and insolent dispositions of some of the baser sort, and some other of a disordered life; By diuers of which condition (since our offence manifested against those that trespasse in that kinde) and since our last comming forth into this Progresse, in places where wee lately tooke our pleasure in our owne grounds, and neere our owne houses of abode, there haue bene more frequent offences offered in that kinde, then at any time heretofore, or in the late Queenes dayes were attempted: Neuertheless, howsoeuer in her later dayes (being a Lady whose sexe and yeeres were not so apt to that kinde of recreation, hauing no posteritie, and therefore lesse carefull of conseruation of that kinde of Royaltie, which her progenitors Kings of this Realme had mainteined) people might perhaps for those respects presume of more libertie then became them, or the Lawes of the Realme doe permit; Yet in our time, being a Prince that haue manifested our affection and delight in that exercise, and hauing posteritie like to continue in the same disposition, when either their recreation or their exercise shall require it; It seemeth strange that men will now attempt to offend with more licentiousnesse, then at any time heretofore, and offer to vs in our grounds, that which they will not endure each at others hands in their owne. Wee are not ignorant, that there are some passions in mens mindes so strong, as hard it is but they will breake forth at times beyond the bounds of reason, where commoditie, pleasure or reuenge prouoketh: But this offence being a trespalling against reason which hath no end in it, whereof can redound to the offender either profit or pleasure, honour or other recompense; we cannot interprete that the transgressions that are done therein doe proceed, but either out of a barbarous and beastiall disposition, not fit to bee suffered in an ordered Estate, or out of an insolent humor and vnrespectiue to our person, no wayes to be endured. And see-

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ing that we haue manifested our Princely disposition to the maintenance of Iustice, and giuen as free and liberall scope to the execution of the Lawes of this Realme, as euer did any of our Progenitors, We cannot but wonder that men should conceiue that in these kinds of trespasses being so offensiue to vs, we would not be iust to our selfe and right the wrongs and insolencies offered to vs, in so speciall a branch of our Prerogatiue, where the Lawes and Statutes of the Realme, both Ancient and Moderne, doe afford vs so full and strong remedies, as appeares by the Charter of our Forrest, as ancient and authenticall, as the great Charter of the Lawes of the Realme, and by other Lawes and Statutes, some inforcing the Offendors (besides other grieuous punishments of Fine and imprisonment) to abiure the Realme, some punishing them with death, as iudging them vnworthy to liue, at least in this well ordered Kingdome, that cannot bridle so inordinate an humor, which reigning with so great violence in one excesse, will passe on (if it be not checked) to all other extremities. Being therefore thus deepely prouoked, and minding to vse as strait and as seuere meanes for the preseruation of our right, and punishing of offendors in these cases, as the Lawes of our Realme will affoord; Wee haue bene pleased notwithstanding out of our gracious disposition, to forewarne men of our purpose, by proposing to them the seueritie we intend to vse hereafter, for redresse of such enormities, knowing that such warning wil either restraine them from giuing vs offence, or (if their vnduetifull humor can be reformed by no admonition) make them the more inexcusable to vs and our Lawes for their punishment. And therefore we doe hereby signifie to all men, that after the publishing of this Proclamation, our meaning is to proceed in this maner against all Hunters, Stealers, and killers of Deere, either Red or Fallow, within any our Forrests, Chases, or Parkes.

First, to extend against them all penalties whatsoeuer, which by the Lawes of the Forrests, or by any other Lawes or statutes of the Realme are to be inflicted vpon them. To giue a good reward to all such as shall informe vs, or our Iustices of our Forrests, or any Lieutenant, or any other hauing charge of any our Forrests, Parks, or Chaces, of any offendors in hunting, stealing or killing of our Deere by any vnlawfull wayes. And if the fault be found in any of our Seruants, or any towards our Court, or person of quality, he shalbe assured not onely to loose our fauour, but to be debarred of our presence, or resort to our Court. And if it appeare that none of those penalties shall haue power to restraine insolent mindes from committing outrages so wilful and

vnreasonable:

vnreasonable: We will make no doubt but that our Parliament finding the Lawes now in force too weake to roote out such an euil, will assist vs with their aduise, to prouide some further and more sufficient remedies for that purpose, wherein they are interessed aswell as we: for they that dare presume vpon vs wil not spare them. But our hope is, that our Subiects, knowing now against the offence we take at these insolencies, and being warned of our intent, will not giue vs cause to exercise the least of these penalties, which we shall be glad to finde, aswell to see the conformitie of our peoples minds to our disposition, as for the clemencie of our Nature, vnwilling to haue any cause of punishment against the least of them, especially in matter concerning our selfe.

Giuen at our Honour of Hampton Court the 9. day of September, in the 7. yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

Anno Dom. 1609.

¶ A Proclamation for the adiournement of part of Michaelmas Terme.

THe Kings most excellent Maiestie, finding that the infection of the plague is at this present in sundry places of the Citie of London, and neere adioyning to the same, though not (God be thanked) with the mortalitie of great numbers; yet so dispersed in diuers of the best and most open streets of the sayd Citie, as doe giue iust cause to doubt, that the contagion thereof, by great resort of people, might be further spread, aswell in the Citie, as into other parts of the Realme, whereby danger might ensue both to his Royall Person, the Queene his deerest wife, and his Royall issue, and to his most louing Subiects repairing thither for their Suites and causes: His Maiestie, for these necessary considerations, and hoping that the infection will, by the goodnesse of Almightie God, with the coldnesse of the yeere, and such wholesome Orders as are taken in his sayde Citie, the rather cease by the adiournement of part of this next Terme of S. Michael now at hand, from the Vtas of the same, vntil the fourth Returne of the said Terme called Mense Michaëlis next comming. His Maiestie therefore, of his speciall fauour and clemencie, is pleased and contented, to adiourne the sayd Terme of S. Michael, that is to say, in and from the Vtas thereof, vnto the said fourth Returne of the sayd Terme, called Mense Michaëlis

next comming; Which his Maieſty ſignifieth to all and ſingular his louing Subiects of this his Realme, to the intent that they and euery of them, which haue cauſe or commandement to appeare in any of his Highneſſe Courts at Weſtminſter, in or at any day or time from and after the ſaid Vtas of S. Michael, may tarie at their dwellings, or where their buſineſſe otherwiſe ſhall lye, without reſorting to any of the ſayd Courts for that cauſe, before the ſayd Menſe Michaëlis next comming, & that without incurring danger of forfeiture, penaltie, or contempt towards his Highneſſe in that behalfe. And neuertheleſſe his Maieſties pleaſure is, That two of his Juſtices, that is to ſay, of either Bench one, ſhall the firſt day of Michaelmas Terme, called Octabis Michaëlis, according to the ancient order of the Lawes, keepe the Eſſoignes of the ſayd Octabis Michaëlis. At which Vtas of S. Michael, Writs of adiournement ſhall be directed to the ſayd Juſtices, giuing them authoritie to adiourne the ſayd Terme of Saint Michael, that is to ſay, from the Vtas thereof, vntill the fourth Returne, as before is ſayd. And the ſayd adiournement ſhall bee made in the firſt day of the ſayd Vtas, commonly called, the day of Eſſoignes. And further his Maieſties pleaſure is, That all matters, cauſes and Suits, depending in any of his other Courts betweene partie and partie, as in his Highneſſe Courts of Chancery, Starchamber, and Exchequer, Courts of Wards and Liueries, Duchy of Lancaſter, and Court of Requeſts, ſhall haue continuance, and the parties ſhall haue day from the date of theſe preſents, vntill the ſaide fourth Returne, as before is ſayd.

Prouided alway, and his Maieſties pleaſure and commandement is, That all Collectors, Receiuers, Sheriffes, and other Accomptants, and all other perſons, that ſhould or ought to Accompt or pay any ſumme or ſummes of money in any of his Maieſties Courts of Exchequer, Court of Wards and Liueries, and of his Duchie of Lancaſter, or in any of them, or to enter into any Accompt in any of the ſayd Courts, ſhall repaire vnto the accuſtomed places at Weſtminſter, where his Highneſſe hath appointed ſuch Officers and miniſters, as for that purpoſe his Maieſtie hath thought expedient, and there to pay and doe in euery behalfe, as though no ſuch Proclamation of adiournement had bene had or made. And his Highneſſe further pleaſure and commandement is, That all Sheriffes ſhall returne their Writs and Proces againſt all ſuch Accomptants and Debtors, at the dayes therein appointed. And if any perſon or perſons, who ought to accompt or pay any ſumme or ſummes of money to his Maieſtie

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in any of the Courts and places aforesaid, doe make default therein, That then his Highnesse Writs and Proces shall be awarded and sent forth against euery such person and persons, and the same to be duely & orderly serued, and returned by the Sheriffes and Officers thereunto appoynted, in such like maner and forme, as the same should haue beene, if this present Proclamation had not bene made. And if any Sheriffe or other Officer shall make default, or be negligent in seruing, executing, or returning of any the Writs and Proces aforesayd, That then euery such Sheriffe and other Officer, shall incurre such paines and penalties, as by the sayd Courts, or any of them shall be tared and assessed; Willing and commanding all and euery his Maiesties Sheriffes, Officers, Ministers and Subiects, to whome it doth or shall appertaine, to obserue and keepe their assemblies and apparances with all their Returnes and Certificates, in his Highnesse sayd Courts at Westminster, in Mense Michaëlis next comming, then and there to be holden and kept, and there to doe their Offices and dueties in euery behalfe, in like maner and forme, as they should or ought to haue done, if this present Proclamation had not bene had or made, as they will answere to the contrary at their perils.

Giuen at our Honour of Hampton Court, the 22. day of September, in the seuenth yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland. Anno Dom. 1609.

¶ A Proclamation for the prorouing of the Parliament.

WHereas we did lately prorogue our Parliament till the ninth day of Nouember now next comming: For asmuch as the sickenes hath of late somewhat increased in and about our Citie of London, by reason whereof we haue already by our Proclamation published the adiournement of part of Michaelmas Terme now at hand, The same cause doth much more require the prorouing of the parliament, lest so great a concourse of people as the Terme and Parliament (holding at one time) must draw together, should giue occasion to continue or spread the Infection, both in the citie it selfe, and other parts of the Realme, which our care is to preuent.

Wee haue therefore thought fit, to prorogue our sayde Parliament againe vntill the ninth day of Febr uary now next ensuing. At which day our purpose is (God willing) to hold the same, And doe therefore hereby giue notice to all whom it may concerne, that they

they may frame their affaires accordingly, and attend at the ſame ninth day of February to that ſeruice.

Giuen at our Honour of Hampton Court the 26. day of September, in the ſeuenth yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland. Anno Dom. 1609.

¶ A Proclamation giuing a further time for the amendment of defectiue Titles.

THe Kings moſt Excellent Maieſtie, continuing ſtill his Royall intention, to extend his grace to ſuch of his louing Subiects as ſhall ſeeke the ſame, for confirmation of ſuch Grants, as haue bene paſſed to any of them, or their Anceſtours from the Crowne, by which his Princely fauour, they and their poſterity may be ſecured from the manifold dangers in which they ſtand, if by varietie of time his Maieſties Title to their poſſeſſions ſhould be ſet on foot, and preſſed to their ouerthrow in ſucceeding ages: And hauing for that purpoſe lately publiſhed his Proclamation touching defectiue Titles, with a limitation of a day preſixed, which is now vpon the point to be expired, Doeth well perceiue by report of great numbers that doe craue the benefit thereof (which cannot conueniently be diſpatched) that it was not any generall neglect of his Maieſties grace and fauour, that cauſed this late comming, but meerly the accident of time in moſt men, whereof the greateſt part paſſed on in the long Vacation, during which ſpace, the Commiſſioners did not ſit, nor the Counſell learned remained in Towne, and the chiefeſt time, whereupon moſt men did reſt their expectation (which was after Michaelmas) was likewiſe by the doubtfulneſſe and ſhortneſſe of the Terme much diſappointed: His Maieſtie is therefore pleaſed, for theſe and ſuch like conſiderations, (by the aduiſe of his Priuy Counſel) to giue once more, a prolongation of the ſame vntill the firſt of February next enſuing, to the intent that all ſuch as haue any deſire to receiue this grace, may enioy the benefit of Confirmation of his Maieſties grants of that nature by this Parliament, which is ſo immediatly to follow, as that opportunitie would not bee neglected, which happeneth not but vpon other extraordinary and vrgent occaſions.

Giuen at Newmarket the laſt day of Nouember, in the ſeuenth yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

Anno Dom. 1609.

¶ A Pro-

¶ A Proclamation inhibiting the Importation of Pepper from forraine parts, by any other persons then those of the East Indian Company.

FOrasmuch as it is not vnknowen, That in former times when all or the greatest part of Pepper, and other Spices of the growth of the East Indies, was brought into this our Realme of England and Principalitie of Wales by strangers onely, the same was then sold at very high Rates, vntil such time as some of our owne Merchants did themselues trade into those parts, and bringing in good quantities of those Commodities, did sell the same at much lower prices, to the great relieue and benefit of all our Subiects in generall: And forasmuch as wee doe finde, That the establishment and continuance of this Trade, hath and will bee more and more an occasion to imploy and encrease the great Shipping of this Kingdome, which hath heretofore bene out of vse, as being not so necessary for Trade in Countreys that are not so farre remote: For these, and some other reasons which haue bene deliuered vnto vs, being desirous to encourage this Company, and to maintaine that Trade by all good and lawfull meanes; And experience teaching vs, That if there should be, till the Trade were better setled, a free and generall libertie for all persons whatsoeuer to bring in those Commodities, it would be an occasion to ouerlay the Trade, and strangers would of purpose vent their Spices at smal rates, thereby to enforce our owne Subiects to desist from trading into those Countreys: We with the aduise of our Priuie Councell, haue thought fit, for some time to restraine the Importation of Pepper from forraine parts, by any others then by the merchants ioyntly of the East Indian Company. And therefore we doe hereby will and command all person and persons whatsoeuer, either our naturall borne Subiects, Denizens, or Strangers (not being the Company aforesaid) to forbeare to bring into these our Dominions of England and Wales, any Pepper, directly or indirectly, vpon paine of forfeiture of the goods, and what other punishment they may incurre by any contempt and default herein. And to the end, this our pleasure may be more duely obserued, Wee doe likewise charge and command all Customers, Comptrollers, Searchers, Waiters, Farmours of our Customes and their Deputies, and all other our Officers of the Ports, within our Territories aforesaid, That

they doe not giue any Bills of Entrie for Pepper that is brought in from forraine Countreyes, by any other then thoſe who ſhalbe knowen to be of the Company aforeſaid: Neither ſhall they ſuffer it to be landed, or being ſo, ſhall ſeize the ſame to our vſe as iuſtly forfaited. And moreouer, they and euery of them, ſhall vſe their beſt meanes and endeuours to hinder and preuent all ſecret and fraudulent practizes of ſuch as ſhall ſeeke to bring in that Commoditie, Notwithſtanding this our pleaſure publiſhed to the contrary.

AND becauſe we are carefull to preuent all inconueniences to the generalitie of our Subiects, in caſe they ſhould be hardly dealt with vnder this reſtraint, by thoſe that haue the whole maſſe of Pepper in their owne handes; Although wee hold the Company to be compounded of many good & honeſt Merchants and others, yet becauſe there is no Societie wherein all are of one temper, And out of the care we haue alwayes had for the common good of all our people more then of any particuler Society; we thought it not ſafe to repoſe ſo much confidence in a part of our people, as to leaue the whole body ſubiect to their wills, in matter of this nature. And therefore hauing well examined what might bee an indifferent price to yeeld to the Merchants competent gaine for the maintenance of ſo great & long a Trade, and ſo needfull for the ſupport of Nauigation, and yet not be ouerchargeable to the reſt of our people, who haue on the other ſide dayly vſe of that kinde of Spice; Wee haue conditioned with them, and limitted, That they ſhall vtter Pepper at the rate of two ſhillings ſixe pence the pound, and not exceeed, to any that ſhall come or ſend for it, vpon paine of our high diſpleaſure.

Which prouiſion, and limitation being made by vs in fauour of the communitie of our Subiects, we haue thought good to publiſh and make knowen to all men, To the ende that if it fall out, that ſuch as by way of Retaile doe vtter to our people dwelling in places remote from our Citie of London, and other parts where Shipping doeth ariue, that kinde of Spice, there bee exacted any prices exceſſiue, it may appeare that the ſame is not for want of due prouiſion made to preuent it, but by the ouergreedineſſe of thoſe which ſhall ſell it. In which conſideration, although we know, that there are many reaſons, why thoſe that ſell by Retaile, ſhould demaund a further price then they pay for it here, as well in reſpect of the diſtance of place, forbearing of their money, as many other things incident to that kinde of Trade: Yet the better to containe them within the bounds of reaſonable gaine, we haue thought good to make knowen thus much, thereby to expreſſe

pzesse our owne care of our louing Subiects, and to shew them the meanes whereby they may auoyde such further burden, as may be cast vpon them by any that shall goe about by any vndue pzactise, to raise immoderate gaine, vnder colour oz pzetext of that course which we haue taken foz the reasons afozesaid.

Giuen at Newmarket the last day of Nouember, in the 7. yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

Anno Dom. 1609.

¶ A Proclamation forbidding the making of Starch.

FOrsomuch as in the time of the late dearth and scarcitie of Corne and Graine within this our Realme of England and Dominion of Wales, We hauing receiued Certificats from sundry parts and places of this Realme, that great quantities of Wheate and other stuffe, fit and wholesome foz the food and sustenance of our louing Subiects, being daily in great abundance spent and consumed in making of Starch, were a great meane to continue the sayd dearth and scarcitie; And that the making thereof into Starch in places vnfit foz that purpose, was also very noysome vnto the Inhabitants neere adioyning; Whereupon, out of that tender care which we haue alwayes had of our Subiects welfare, foz remedy of the same, and of all inconueniences thereby incident, We were then pleased, to cause our Proclamation to be published, and by the same did will and command, That the making of Starch of any kinde of stuffe whatsoeuer, should be suppzessed in all parts of our said Realme and Dominion; Onely giuing thereby some small tolleration, that some few selected persons, dwelling neere our Cities of London & Westminster, should be suffered to spend and worke out into Starch, certaine small quantities of Wheate, which hauing taken wet at Sea, were become musty, vnsauoury, and vnwholesome, and altogether vnfit foz our sayd Subiects food, and were affirmed to bee at that time lying vnsold, and decaying, on the hands of such merchants, as had fozmerly brought in the same from fozreine Countreys, As by our sayd Pzoclamation may moze at large appeare.

And whereas wee are now againe enfozmed by the credible Certificats of seuerall Justices of Peace of sundry of our Counties, and chiefe Magistrates and Officers of Cities and Townes Cozpozate, That out of the same our small tolleration (tending rather

rather to the beneſite of the ſayd Merchants, then to the increaſe or encouragement of Starchmaking) a farre greater number of perſons, euen in all parts and places of the ſame our Realme and Dominion, euer ſince that time haue, and daily more and more do ſet vp and begin Starch-making in ſundry places noyſome and inconuenient, and that in the ſame they do cõſume greater quantities of Wheat, rubbles of wheat, Pollard, and other ſtuffe fit for our Subiects food, then at any time before the publiſhing of our ſaid Proclamation, And that the ſayd Starch is altogether made directly of Wheat, and other ſtuffe fit for mans food, And that the making thereof cannot be continued within this Realme, but that the ſame wil be a great meanes to helpe and further the continuance of dearth and ſcarcitie within the ſame, to the great and intollerable dammage of the Common wealth; And that likewiſe the making thereof in places procuring ſuch noyſomneſſe, may be one great cauſe to continue that dangerous Infection of the Plague, which hath (to our great griefe) bene generally diſperſed amongſt our people of late yeeres, by meanes of the ſame; And that it is no way beneficiall to the Common wealth, but a thing of late time inuented, and may more properly be termed matter of vanitie, and pride, as it is vſed by inferiour perſons, then of any neceſſitie: And therefore, to the ende it ſhall appeare, as well in this, as it hath done in all other our Actions ſince our comming vnto this Kingdome, what care wee alwayes haue of the health, welfare and profit of our louing Subiects; And how much wee preferre any cauſe importing their good, before any gaine or aduantage to our ſelfe, And that we rather deſire, that all ſuch benefit, as by the voluntary contributions of the makers of Starch within our Realmes, did formerly, and would ſtill haue accrued, and become due and payable vnto vs, our heires and Succeſſors, by meanes of the ſame Toleration giuen vnto them, as aforeſayd, ſhould bee forborne and vtterly loſt, then that our people ſhould alwayes be ſubiect to ſuch, and ſo many euils and inconueniences, occaſioned as aforeſayd, or our Priuie Counſell troubled with ſo many and often complaints againſt a thing offenſiue ſo many wayes, beſides that which is of greateſt conſequence, which is, the conſuming of that which ought to bee reſpected for the food of man.

And therefore, hauing with the aduice of our Counſell conceiued, and ſeriouſly reſolued, that it is very requiſite, for the cauſes afore mentioned, abſolutely to ſuppreſſe, and vtterly to abolish the making of Starch in all places of our ſayd Realme and Dominion;

nion: We haue thought good to signifie our pleasure touching the same, to all our louing Subiects by our Proclamation, Willing, and straitly charging and commanding all and all maner of person and persons whatsoeuer, who at this time doe vse, heretofore haue vsed, and who doe and shall intend at any time hereafter to vse and exercise the making of Starch within any place or places of the same our Realme and Dominion whatsouer, as followeth: Viz. That all, and euery person and persons whatsoeuer, who haue presumed, and now do presume, in contempt of our former Proclamations in this behalfe, wilfully to make Starch within our said Realme, not being allowed, shall, and doe immediatly after the publication hereof, surcease, and for euer forbeare, as well to make Starch, as to prepare or steepe any maner of Wheat, Bran, Pollard, or other stuffe whatsoeuer for that purpose, And that all, and euery person and persons heretofore allowed to make Starch, do from and after the 1. day of February next ensuing after the date hereof, absolutely giue ouer, and forbeare to prouide, prepare, steepe, and put in water, and to cause to be prouided, prepared, steeped, and put in water, any Wheate, Rubbles of Wheat, Pollard, Branne, or any other stuffe or stuffes whatsoeuer, with intent and purpose to make the same into Starch, and so to vent and sell the same. And also that they and euery of them doe, and shall from and after the tenth day of the moneth of March next after the date hereof, absolutely surceale, and for euer vtterly forbeare and giue ouer to make or cause to be made, dressed, dryed, and prepared any Starch at all of any kinde of stuffe or stuffes, by what name or title, names or titles soeuer the same or any of them are, or may be called, in any place or places whatsoeuer within our sayd Realme and Dominion. And if any person or persons shall presume or attempt to doe contrary to our expresse pleasure and commandement before declared, we doe let them know by these presents, That he or they so offending, shall not onely forfeit and loose all the Starch by them so made, and all and singuler their Tubs, Vessels and Instruments wherewith they or any of them doe and shall so make, or cause the same Starch to be made contrary to our will and pleasure signified as aforesayd, The one halfe of all which forfeitures shall bee, and wee doe by these presents giue and graunt vnto the partie finding out and seizing the same, and the other halfe thereof to vs, our heires and successours, but that wee intend and are fully resolued to proceede against all such Offenders with all seueritie to the due punishment of the same their contempts of our Prero-

gatiue

gatiue Royall, in a matter tending ſo much to the good and bene-fit of our people, and to inflict vpon them ſuch further paines, pe-nalties and puniſhments, as are vſuall in caſes of ſuch conſe-quence.

Wherefore wee doe by theſe preſents ſtraitly charge and com-mand all and ſinguler Juſtices of Peace, Maiors, Sheriffes, Bailiffes, Conſtables, Headboroughs, and other our Subiects whatſoeuer, that (albeit they haue much neglected our other Proclamations in this behalfe) they doe now carefully and dili-gently ſee and take order, that our Pleaſure declared in theſe pre-ſents bee from henceforth in euery point fully obſerued and du-tifully obeyed, and that neither they nor any of them doe, or ſhall ſuffer any perſon or perſons within their ſeuerall precincts to of-fend, or doe any thing in this behalfe contrary to the Tenour of this our Proclamation, vpon paine of incurring ſuch penalties and puniſhments to bee at our will and pleaſure inflicted vpon them or any of them, being found negligent as aforeſayd, as ſhall be thought requiſite and due for their deſerts.

And furthermore, for that it ſhall appeare that our purpoſe herein is not that the better ſort of our ſaide Subiects ſhould bee altogether depriued of the neceſſary vſe of Starch, and to the end the price and value of Starch may not by this meanes in any ſort be raiſed or augmented, But that the ſame may at all times hereafter bee ſolde and vented at as cheape and reaſonable rates, as at any time heretofore whiles the ſame was permitted to bee made within our ſaide Realme and Dominions: Wee haue alſo thought good to ſignifie and declare by theſe Preſents: That from and after the publication hereof, it ſhall and may bee law-full to and for all manner of perſon and perſons whatſoeuer, to tranſport and bring, and cauſe to bee brought from any forreine parts or places whatſoeuer (being with vs in league and amitie) into any the Ports and places of the ſame our Realme and Do-minion, ſuch quantitie and quantities of Starch as to them or any of them ſhall ſeeme moſt meete, And (hauing payed and an-ſwered vnto our Collectours and other Officers of our Cu-ſtomes, all and ſinguler ſuch ſumme and ſummes of Money, and other dueties as at the time of publication of this our Proclama-tion and from thenceforth are and ſhall bee due vnto vs, our Heires and Succeſſors, for and vpon the ſame) to vent and make ſale of the ſame Starch in any place or places of the ſame our Dominion, to their beſt benefite and aduantage, as heretofore hath bene accuſtomed. Any thing in theſe preſents before ſpe-

cified, or in any other our former Proclamations or otherwise in this behalfe, to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Giuen at our Palace of Westminster, the tenth day of Ianuary, in the seuenth yeere of our Reigne of Great Britaine, France and Ireland.

Anno Dom. 1609.

God saue the King.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

God save the King.